

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

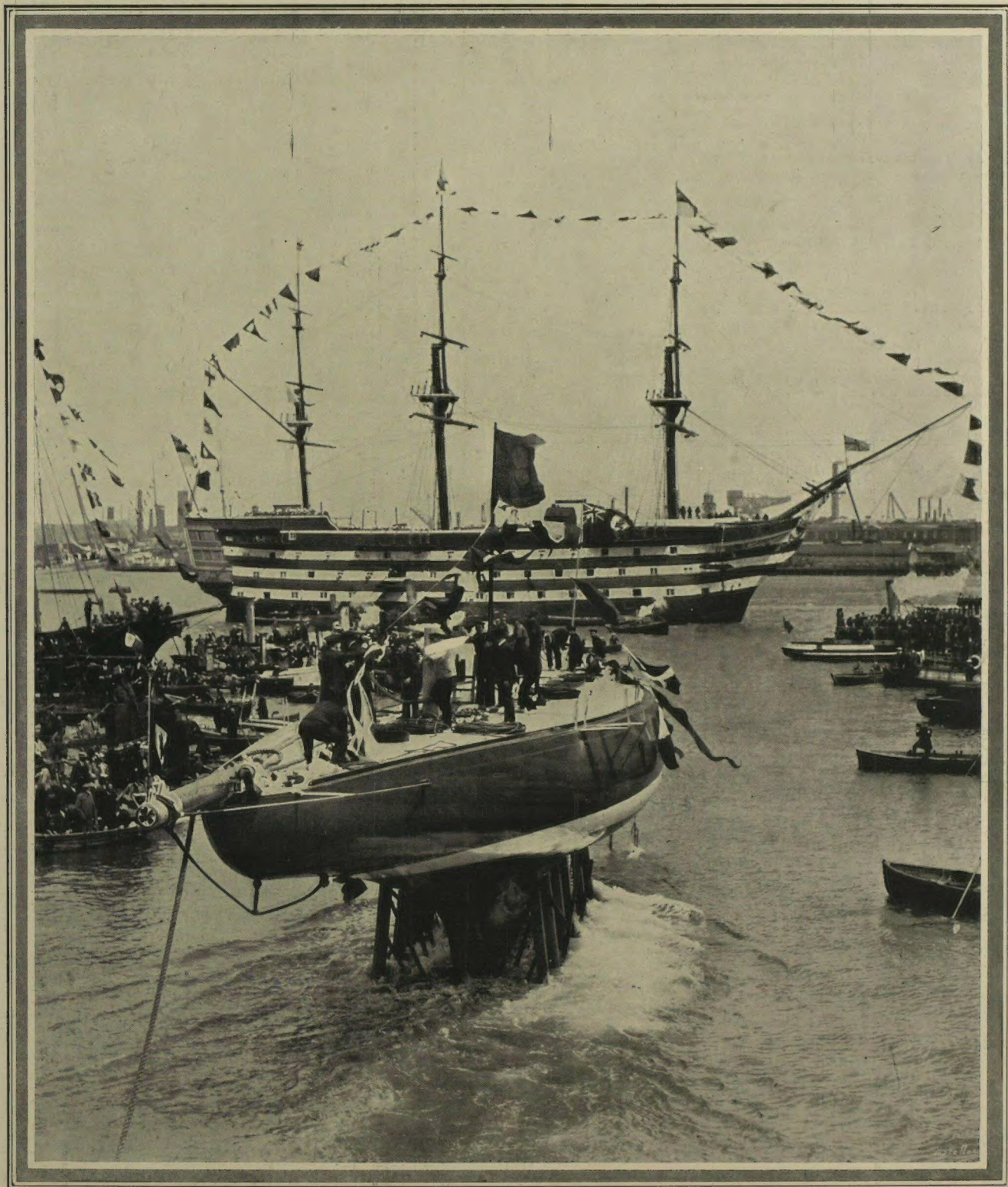
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SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914

SIXPENCE.

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THE LAUNCH OF THE "SHAMROCK IV." AS NELSON'S "VICTORY" WAS FIRING A ROYAL SALUTE: THE CHALLENGER FOR THE AMERICA CUP LEAVING THE SLIPWAY—A FOUR-LEAVED SHAMROCK ON HER BOWSPRIT.

The America Cup challenger, "Shamrock IV.," was launched at Gosport on Tuesday, the 26th, just as the guns of the old "Victory" were thundering out a royal salute in honour of the Queen's birthday. The new yacht has a length on the water-line of 75 feet; an over-all length of 110 feet; a beam of 23 feet. Her draught is 13 feet 9 inches, increased to 23 feet with centre-board down. The height of the mast is 160 feet. The bowsprit has 10 feet outboard. The sail-plan will be lofty

and narrow. Three masts have been built, two of wood and one of steel. The mast was stepped and the work of rigging begun almost immediately after the launching. The customary bottle of wine was broken over the yacht's bow by Lady Shaftesbury. With "Shamrock IV." Sir Thomas Lipton will make his fourth attempt to recover the America Cup. Our photograph shows well the unusual lines of the yacht. The deck is narrower by several inches than the extreme beam.

— PHOTOGRAPH BY ALPIERI.

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JOHN LAVERY.

MR. LAVERY has the courage to be large. In an Academy of small pictures, the mere size of "The Studio of the Painter" is remarkable. Such size, let it be understood, is not measured by inches. The ordering of a large canvas does not in itself constitute an act of valour—it is mere bravado calculated to impress nobody but a colour-man until the sequel justifies a swaggering measurement. Your painter of mean calibre never looks meaner than when he spreads himself over a big surface. Mr. Lavery, however, knows how to carry his adventure to a gallant conclusion: he has a large manner ready for a large canvas. When his exhibition is opened on June 9 it will be found that he fills the Grosvenor Gallery with effective pigment and people as easily as Caruso fills Covent Garden with effective sound and a crowd.

The delightful composure of the Academy picture is a quality that justifies Mr. Lavery's scale. We would like a whole wall, instead of only half, reduced to such powerful quiescence and simplicity. If Mr. Lavery wants to reform the Academy, he should send half-a-dozen canvases as big as "The Studio of the Painter," and, so to speak, sweep the board. He has all the qualities of the reformer: where Whistler, who in most other things has been Mr. Lavery's master, stung "the damned crew" (as he called them) into a fury of conservatism, Mr. Lavery forces them to honour him. Nobody could turn "The Studio of the Painter" upside down and smile at the result, as they smiled at the topsy-turvy "Nocturne." The "Lavery" is magnificently sober, splendidly set upon its feet, and spacious.

But what of the real studio of the painter? "Cram me a room full of ladies, all exhaling scent; dump me a knot of foolish gigneurs in a corner, all babbling about Art; a journalist or two, a picture-dealer, one or two frame-makers, some Glasgow painters up for a week in town; a couple flirting in the dark, children playing on the floor, and at his Whistler table-palette, his back turned to a mirror and with his patient seated on the throne, Lavery paints away." That, in the words of Mr. Cunningham-Graham, is the atmosphere in which this man of peaceful browns and greys does his work. Though he cannot keep his studio empty, he contrives to keep his canvas free from "supers." Long ago he learned to throw all unnecessary details out of his way. Despite his visitors, he is, in his compositions, the Master of Elbow-room.

"Yon Lavery's just a woman's painter," objected a Glasgow councillor when, long ago, it was proposed that a commission for the Provost's portrait should be put into his hands. The exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery will probably confirm the opinion, for while Mr. Lavery is responsible for a number of admirable portraits of men, circumstance has conspired to drag him from the entrancing society of Provosts, Professors, and Politicians, and to lead him instead into the company that most painters and all poets have preferred. Circumstance is here used as another word for the fairness of fair women—their miraculous graces, their rose-bud complexions, the abundant mystery of their hair, their furs, their silks—and for the instinct of self-preservation that leads them to flock to Mr. Lavery in order that he may immortalise their youth. Circumstance, too, has dealt unkindly with the Provosts, Professors, and Politicians in giving Mr. Lavery a wife who offers a perpetual invitation to portraiture that is not masculine. This lady has, in consequence, become one of the most familiar figures in contemporary painting.

Famous in two continents for some years before Burlington House was well aware of his existence, Mr. Lavery has established himself in the Luxembourg by the beautiful "Spring"—a girl holding a branch of may-blossom—first exhibited at the old New Gallery. "Spring" and the other pictures now officially divided among the nations will not turn up at the Grosvenor; but Mr. Lavery's reputation does not depend upon the canvases acquired for public collections. His quality is extraordinarily even, and though "The Amazon" of two or three years ago was, perhaps, the most notable of his Academy pictures, it would be unfair to give it real pre-eminence. "The Mother," "Pavlova as a Bacchante," "The Red Hammock," "The Lady in Black," "The Little Equestrienne," "Miss Elsie as the Merry Widow," and the "Young Motor Queen" are remembered—there is not a Provost among them!—with a crowd of others. His "State Visit of Queen Victoria to Glasgow" went far towards solving one of the most difficult of the problems that confront the modern artist. But Mr. Lavery is never daunted. The sun and sands of Tangier, the bunting of a Scottish Corporation, the drawing-room of an American millionaire, the heroine of musical comedy are all encountered with equal facility, and even with devotion. They all become first-class and unmistakable "Laveries" before he has done with them.

Mr. Lavery was born in the same year as Mr. Bernard Shaw, but has failed to keep pace with his headlong countryman in the business of growing old. Of the pedigree of his friend—and, what is more, chosen painter—Mr. Cunningham-Graham has written at length: "In the night of ages, five hundred years before the birth of Christ, there lived a mighty king who reigned in the north of Ireland. His name was Labhradh Loingseach, which, being put into the Saxon tongue, means Lavery the Mariner. From him John Lavery descends." We will not here follow the generations set forth (with certain lapses of six hundred years or so) in Mr. Cunningham-Graham's reading of the family-tree. Suffice to say that Mr. Lavery was once an Irishman, then became a leader of the Glasgow school, and is now painter-in-chief of Englishwomen. A portrait of him appears on our "Art, Music, and Drama" page.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.

PARLIAMENT.

THE Home Rule Bill has, for the last time in its career, left the House of Commons in circumstances of excitement. Seeing that the Government had undertaken to produce an amending Bill with the view of promoting a settlement of the Ulster question, Unionists demanded that its terms should be made known before they proceeded, on Thursday the 21st, with the third reading of the principal measure. The Prime Minister, however, declared in an uncompromising tone that it would be introduced in the House of Lords, and refused to anticipate the statement which would be made there. Consequently, the Unionists refused to allow the final debate on the Home Rule Bill to proceed. They shouted, without ceasing, "Adjourn! Adjourn!" The Speaker, intervening and turning to the Leader of the Opposition, asked whether this demonstration was with his assent and approval. Mr. Lowther's question was vehemently resented by Unionists, and when Mr. Bonar Law firmly declared that his duty was not to answer it, most of his followers cheered enthusiastically, a large number rising and waving handkerchiefs and Order-papers. Thereupon the Speaker suspended the sitting. On Monday, when the Home Rule Bill was again set down for debate, the House was more crowded and excited than on any previous occasion this year, and there was an unusual attendance of Peers, many of whom were unable to find seats. Unionists were greatly elated by their success in Ipswich. They raised ironical cheers for Mr. Lloyd George, who had spoken for Mr. Masterman on the eve of the election, and he acknowledged their attention with a good-humoured smile and a bow. The new Member for Ipswich, Mr. Ganzoni, one of whose introducers was Sir Edward Carson, was greeted with immense enthusiasm; and a cordial reception was given also to Major Bowden, the Unionist who had captured North-East Derbyshire. A series of explanations sprang out of the disorder of Thursday. The Speaker admitted that he had been "betrayed into an expression" to Mr. Bonar Law which he ought not to have used; and Mr. Law, gratefully acknowledging his generous statement, bore testimony to the complete confidence which the whole House had in him. Responding to a pacific suggestion from the Chair that some further information might be given with reference to the amending Bill, Mr. Asquith read a document merely repeating that it would embody any agreement which might be arrived at, and that, failing an agreement, it would set forth his offer of an option to Ulster counties. As the situation was thus left unaltered, Mr. Bonar Law appealed to his followers to "let the curtain be rung down on the farce." Accordingly, they took no part in the debate; and after a reply from the Prime Minister and a speech from Mr. William O'Brien—who denounced the official Nationalists for consenting to the partition of Ireland—the Bill was read a third time in a House of 630 Members by a majority of 77. Two Liberals went with the Opposition, and one Liberal, as well as the O'Brienites, abstained from voting. The Nationalists hailed the passing of the Bill, in its third and final Session, with cheers and shouts and waving hats and handkerchiefs, and a number of them accompanied the Clerk when he carried it to the House of Lords. There it was formally read the first time, but no attempt will be made to proceed with it for at least three weeks. Meantime, all parties in the House of Commons are glad to have a Whitsuntide recess of a fortnight.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Golfing Step by Step. J. McAndrew. 6s. 6d. Mitchell.
In Pursuit of Spring. Edward Thomas. 5s. net. Nelson.
African Camp Fires. Stewart Edward White. 5s. net. Nelson.
Eight Years in Germany. I. A. R. Wylie. 10s. 6d. net. Mills and Boon.
The Lord's Mother: Saint Luke's Quest (A Dramatic Poem). A. Boyd Scott. 5s. Constable.
Cubist Poems. Max Weber. 1s. 6d. net. Elkin Mathews.
Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country. Edmund H. New. 5s. net. Macmillan.
Thirty Years in Moukden, 1883-1913. Being the Experiences and Recollections of Dugald Christie, C.M.G. Edited by his wife. 8s. 6d. net. Constable.
From Far Lands. Gervais Gage (J. Lawrence Rentoul). 5s. Macmillan.

FICTION.

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The Years of Forgetting. Lindsay Russell. 6s. Ward, Lock.
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Silver Sand. S. R. Crockett. 6s. Hodder and Stoughton.
His Official Fiancée. Berta Ruck (Mrs. Oliver Onions). 6s. Hutchinson.
The Red Wall. Frank Savile. 2s. Nelson.
Second Nature. John Travers. 6s. Duckworth.
The Playground. By the Author of "Mastering Flame." 6s. Mills and Boon.
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The Priceless Thing. Maud Steyne Rawson. 6s. Adam Neave.
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West Indian Fairy Tales. Gertrude Shaw. 2s. 6d. net. Fisher Unwin.
Monsieur Villarrois. By the Duke of Litta. 16s. Hurst and Blackett.
The Modern Chesterfield. Max Rittenberg. 13s. 6d. net. Ashley.
Infatuation. Marcus Knox. 6s. Ashley.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOME ladies who have been asking that the platforms at railway stations may be raised, for the convenience of those wearing very tight skirts, are a very representative group—much more representative than the Suffragettes. The situation is a quaint little working model of that inversion and disproportion which is the trick of our time. Note that it is always the comparatively permanent thing that is sacrificed to the obviously ephemeral thing, and the sensible thing that is sacrificed to the silly thing. Railway stations may not abide with the Pyramids and behold the Day of Judgment, but they will last longer than the fashion of tight clothes. Euston Station may not look quite so fine as the Parthenon, but it looks prettier than a hobble skirt. And a man might as well redecorate his house to match the lather on his face when he was shaving, or the froth on his ale before he drank it, as consent to reconstruct a public building to match things so fluffy, so fugitive, and so soon swept away as the feminine fashions among the rich.

Then observe the other typical trait—the insensibility to the question of on whom the responsibility lies. No one seems sufficiently surprised at the mere impudence of the claim—the claim of people who put on clothes in which travelling is impossible, and then want all travelling altered to suit them. People might just as well insist on an entirely new hundred-fold heating apparatus because they chose to come out in their pyjamas. For my part, I propose to call together nine faithful friends, and we will agree to wear coat-tails trailing on the ground to the length of four hundred yards. We will then request (nay, command) the authorities at St. Pancras Station to build ten separate and spacious passages or covered avenues of the requisite length, so that each of us can march up his own vestibule in comfort, dignity, and solitude. Or perhaps I will go to Victoria on Bank Holiday in a pair of flat snow-shoes of the size and circumference of two small Margate fishing-boats, and loudly demand to have the platforms widened while I wait. I can occupy a good deal of Victoria Station as it is; but I see even larger possibilities opening from the new doctrine. Or I will put on one large trouser instead of two, like a competitor in a sack-race, having previously rung up the railway company and told them to erect cranes and pulleys all along the route to the station. I cannot feel any of these things as more foolish than the latest fashion; but I fear I am not fashionable.

There is another respect in which the tight skirt is something of a symbol, another respect in which it is like many other strange elements in our society. It is like Progress, and the Party System, and the Union, and Social Reform, and Evolution, and Empire Day, and all sorts of things. The tight skirt is like all these large ideas in this interesting particular: that nobody really likes it. It seems to like them—to capture and control them like puppets in a sort of sartorial nightmare. One cannot say that the woman has got her skirt tight: rather the skirt has got her tight. She presents the painful appearance of having fallen waist-deep in a man-trap, or being partially digested by a dragon. She does not seem to enjoy it a bit; and it must prevent her doing many things which women of that sort, to do them justice, really enjoy doing. As for travelling in such a sack, you might as well make the Grand Tour with an egg and

spoon. A friend of mine, when approaching the father of the lady to whom he wished to be engaged, was told by the old gentleman, in a solemn and scriptural manner, to leave such vanities behind, and to run the race set before him. My friend replied, perhaps incautiously, that he wanted it to be a three-legged race. But I cannot believe that even he would have liked the idea to be made literal, still less life-long. But the baffling business is in this really reluctant acceptance everywhere of something that comes from nowhere. Who makes people wear hobble skirts? Would they wear handcuffs if it told them to? One hardly ever hears the thing praised.

in the dense individualistic darkness of the seventeenth century; of the amount of eloquence and energy put into the passing of some Bill which everyone knows will never pass, or which most people know will do no good if it does; of all the fiery cross subscriptions for testimonials nobody wants or statues nobody likes to look at. I almost tremble as I write the words, but who wants a memorial to Shakespeare? I do not mean who would help if somebody else wanted it very much—I would do that myself. But who and where is the man who really *does* want it very much? Who is the man who starts up in the night, suddenly remembering that there is no memorial to Shakespeare? Yet for that, and similar patriotic projects, subscriptions large and small are often painfully raised. Platforms are also painfully raised, as the fashionable ladies wish them to be at Cannon Street or Clapham Junction. Those who urge on us, as does Mr. H. G. Wells, that it is easier to destroy than to construct should point out to such ladies that it is easier to destroy a bad skirt than to construct a good platform.

But, of course, the strongest instance of this hot defence of a cold altar is the case of the Party System. We have all known many a man who went down to the House of Commons in desperate haste to vote for his party, or who darted madly about looking for a "pair" so as not to fail his party. For the sake of his party he tells such lies as have never been counted lawful except in defence of the honour of a living woman. For the sake of his party he accepts Whips which are nearly as humiliating as whippings. I say we have all known such men. But how many of them have we known who ever said that they thought the Party System a good and honest thing, or that they found their own party even feebly satisfactory? How many men in modern politics can even talk of the Party System without shrugging their shoulders, and defending it, if they defend it at all, on grounds openly cynical. Here, then, is the paradox. Throughout the country there are thousands and millions of good men and women who are quite honestly Tory or Radical, Unionist or Home Ruler. But they are not the people who make the sacrifices for the system, though very likely they would if they could. The men do no more than go in somebody else's motor on polling day; and, if ever Woman gets the Vote, she will do no more than go in somebody else's motor on polling day. The men who really make sacrifices for the system are those who have, in the majority of cases, long since ceased to believe in it. England is an extraordinary place.

A friend of mine, from whose present policy I differ, but whose personality I shall always value, has recently suffered political defeat. I should not mind his being defeated, nor would he; nor even his being sacrificed. But for what are such men sacrificed? As far as I can see, for a system that is always formless and yet never free; that puts other men's words into a man's mouth, that makes all the talents and all the characters cancel out to nothing; that absolutely depends on keeping the pot as black as the kettle; that can do nothing for men except hamper them, as it hampered the humour of Birrell and the hot intelligence of Wyndham. We are to lower our platform, not raise it, to suit Politics in a hobble skirt.

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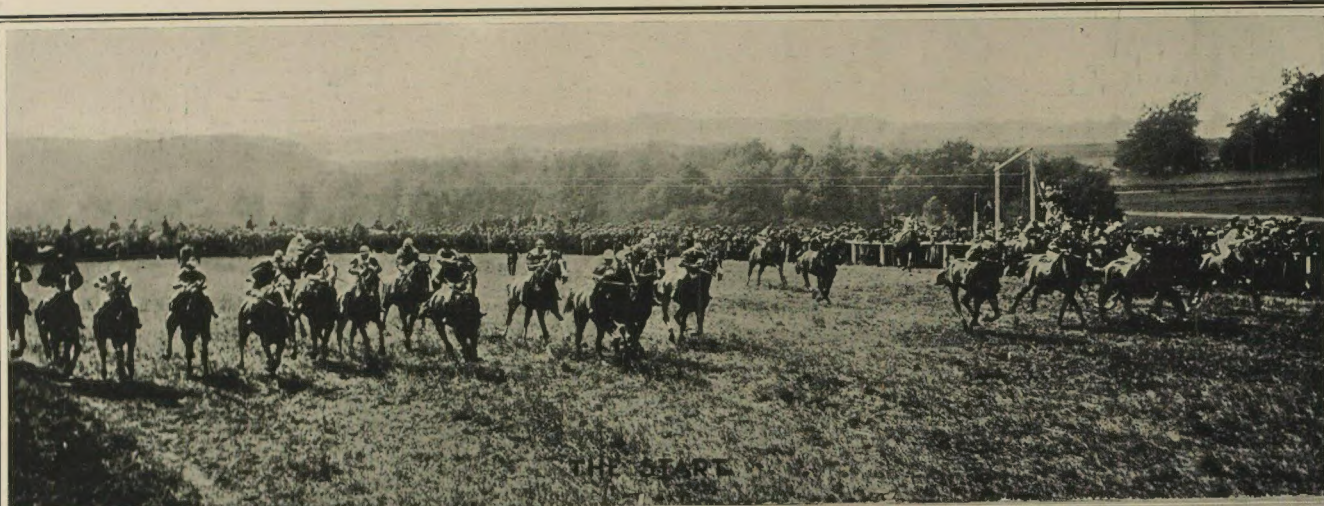
"WITHOUT QUESTION THE FOREMOST EXPONENT IN THESE ISLANDS OF AN ART WHOSE MILITARY CONSEQUENCE IS CONTINUALLY INCREASING": MR. GUSTAV HAMEL. Mr. Gustav Hamel was flying on a new machine from Paris to Hendon on May 23, intending to take part that afternoon in the Aerial Derby round London, which was postponed owing to the bad weather. He left Hardelot at about 12.15 p.m. to cross the Channel, and later was reported lost. The famous airman, the most daring in England and the son of a well-known London physician of Scandinavian descent, Dr. Gustav Hamel, M.V.O., of 1, Stratford Place, was educated at Westminster, and took his pilot's certificate, at Pau, in 1911. The same year he carried the first aerial mail in this country from Hendon to Windsor. In 1912 he won the first Aerial Derby, and again that of last year. In February last he "looped-the-loop" before the King and Queen at Windsor. More recently he contemplated a flight across the Atlantic: he was the second competitor to enter for the £10,000 prize offered by the "Daily Mail" for such a flight in 72 hours, proposing to use a land machine which would drop its under-carriage after starting. His book on "Flying: Some Practical Experiences," appeared last March.—[Photograph by McKensie, Eastbourne.]

Though hammers swing as in a smithy and platforms are torn up as in a revolution, the thing for which such sacrifices are made is scarcely liked, is barely tolerated, by its own possessors. That is where it is so like the insipid and impersonal ideas for which modern men are expected to make sacrifices. Think of the amount of thrift and thought and unconquered activity often put into the maintenance of son-of-a-bitch moribund sect, whose special doctrines have long died

other men's words into a man's mouth, that makes all the talents and all the characters cancel out to nothing; that absolutely depends on keeping the pot as black as the kettle; that can do nothing for men except hamper them, as it hampered the humour of Birrell and the hot intelligence of Wyndham. We are to lower our platform, not raise it, to suit Politics in a hobble skirt.

THE THREE OUTSIDERS' DERBY: A REMARKABLE RACE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, ALFIERI, AND C.N.



ALL THE FAVOURITES BEATEN! THE DERBY OF 1914—THE START; AT TATTENHAM CORNER; AND THE FINISH.

The Derby of 1914 is likely to be remembered for two things—the fact that three outsiders were 1, 2, 3, and the extraordinary precautions taken to prevent any possible interference with the race by militant Suffragettes. With regard to the latter point, it may be noted that permanent protection has been set up at Tattenham Corner, in the

shape of three rows of rails, that there may be as little risk as possible of a repetition of an act like that of the militant who threw herself in front of the King's horse, Anmer, during last year's Derby. Further, hundreds of police were on guard, watching the stands, the new refreshment buildings, other structures, and practically every stable

[Continued opposite.]

A TWENTY-TO-ONE WINNER: THE DERBY VICTORY OF A "FRENCH" HORSE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



LEADING IN THE FRENCH-BRED DERBY WINNER: MR. H. B. DURYEA WITH DURBAR II. (M. MACGEE UP).

Continued

housing a candidate for the Derby; while over 3000 police were on duty at Epsom on the day of the great race, together with a large number of plain-clothes men of the Criminal Investigation Department. The King and Queen witnessed the race. The betting against the winner, Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II., which is by Rabelais-Armenia

and was trained in France, was 20 to 1; that against the second, Sir Ernest Cassel's Hapsburg, which is by Desmond-Altesse, was 33 to 1; that against the third, Mr. H. J. King's Peter the Hermit, which is by St. Petersburg-Carlin, was 100 to 1. The favourite had been Kennymore, but many hoped the King's horse, Brakespear, might win.



Photo. Lafayette.
THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP QUIRK, D.D.,
Who has been appointed Bishop Suffragan
of Jarrow.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

BISHOP Quirk, who has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Jarrow in succession to Dr. Nickson, recently translated to Bristol, was formerly Suffragan Bishop of Sheffield. When the new diocese of Sheffield was formed, many would have welcomed his appointment.

From Ceylon is announced the death of a prominent young archaeologist, Mr. E. R. Ayrton, who had done important work in Egypt, and had quite lately been appointed Archaeological Commissioner in Ceylon. Mr. Ayrton was, unhappily, drowned in a tank or lagoon, while shooting. Edward Russell Ayrton was the son of W. Scrope Ayrton, of the Consular Service in China. He was born at Wuhu in 1882, and was educated at St. Paul's School. He began archaeological work in Egypt with Professor Petrie, for the Egypt Exploration Fund, in 1902-4, at Abydos. Thereafter he continued on the staff of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and for a season helped Professor Naville and Mr. H. R. Hall in the work of excavating the Eleventh Dynasty Temple at Dér el-Bahri. He then joined Mr. Theodore Davis, of Newport, R.I., in seeking for the lost tombs of the Egyptian Kings in the Bibân el-Mulûk. After three years' successful work with Mr. Davis he returned to the Fund. He excavated some important Sixth Dynasty tombs at Abydos, and, with M. Naville, had begun the re-investigation of the mounds of Umm el-Qa'ab, the tombs of the earliest Egyptian Kings, when he was summoned to the service of Ceylon. Two years ago, he succeeded Mr. Bell in the post of Archaeological Commissioner there. His work was the excavation and conservation of the great ruins of ancient Sinhalese power at Anuradhapura.

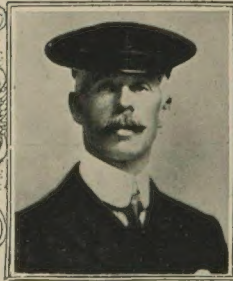


Photo. Taplat.
MR. W. P. BURTON,
Who is to sail Sir Thomas Lipton's
"Shamrock IV." in the Race
for the America Cup.



Photo. Swinthe.
MR. CHARLES NICHOLSON,
The Designer of Sir Thomas Lipton's
yacht, "Shamrock IV.," Chal-
lenger for the America Cup.



Colonial Photo. Co., Ceylon.
THE LATE MR. E. R. AYRTON,
Archaeological Commissioner in Ceylon,
who was recently drowned.

the Solent during June and July. The first race in American waters is fixed for Sept. 10.

Mr. Charles Davis, the well-known art dealer of New Bond Street, who died a few days ago, acted as adviser in art matters to King Edward, who in 1907 conferred upon him the Victorian Order. Mr. Davis and his father were among the first dealers to draw on the art collections of Russia, which country they often visited on business. Mr. Charles Davis was a generous supporter of the Middlesex Hospital and other charities.



THE LATE MR. CHARLES DAVIS, M.V.O.
The well-known Art-Dealer, formerly Art-
Expert to King Edward.

St. James's, Piccadilly, is to have as its new Rector (in succession to the late Canon McCormick) the Headmaster of Repton, the Rev. William Temple. He is the son of the late Archbishop Temple, at one time Headmaster of Rugby. Mr. Temple has been at Repton since 1910. Like his father, he has written much on questions of faith and modern thought.

Sir Francis Laking, who died recently in London, had for many years been one of the most trusted medical advisers of the Royal Family. He received his training at St. George's Hospital, and after qualifying held some appointments there before he went into practice as a partner with the late Mr. Du Pasquier, who was Apothecary to the Royal Household. On the latter's retirement, Dr. Laking succeeded to that post, and later became Surgeon-Apothecary in Ordinary to Queen Victoria. His professional association with the Court continued without interruption from that time. He was highly esteemed by the Royal Family, and held various appointments, eventually becoming Physician-in-Ordinary to King Edward, and, after the latter's death, to King George. Dr. Laking was knighted in 1893, and in 1902 was created a Baronet. He is succeeded in the title by his son, Mr. Guy Francis Laking, the well-known antiquary, who is Keeper of the London Museum and of the King's Armoury. The new Baronet is the son of Sir Francis by his first wife, formerly Miss Emma Mansell, who died in 1905. Sir Francis' second wife, formerly Miss Eleanor Angerstein, died in 1912.



Photo. Russell.
PHYSICIAN-IN-ORDINARY TO THE KING AND FORMERLY TO KING
EDWARD: THE LATE SIR FRANCIS LAKING, BT., M.D., G.C.V.O.



Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.
THE REV. WILLIAM TEMPLE,
Headmaster of Repton, who has been
Appointed Rector of St. James's,
Piccadilly.



Photo. Usher.
MAJOR HARLAND BOWDEN, M.P.,
Who gained North-East Derbyshire for
the Unionists at the recent Bye-
Election.

Commissioner there. His work was the excavation and conservation of the great ruins of ancient Sinhalese power at Anuradhapura.

In the bye-election in North-East Derbyshire, Major Harland Bowden, who has been before the constituency for a long time, succeeded in winning the seat for the Unionists. He attributed his victory partly, and more especially, to Home Rule and partly to the Insurance Act.

Mr. Ganzoni, who won Ipswich for the Unionists, is the son of a Mincing Lane merchant of Swiss extraction who has been a British subject for many years. The new Member was educated at Tonbridge and Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1906 was called to the Bar. He has travelled widely, and had opportunities of studying Imperial problems on the spot.



Photo. McKenzie, Eastbourne.
MR. F. J. C. GANZONI, M.P.,
Who gained Ipswich for the Unionists at
the recent Bye-Election.

As Chairman of the Council and of the Secretarial Board of the Sunday School Union, the late Sir Francis Belsey was at the head of ten thousand schools in the British Isles and fifteen thousand in the Colonies and India. In 1889 he presided over the world's First Sunday School Convention in London. He was knighted five years ago.



Photo. L.N.A.
THE LATE SIR FRANCIS BELSEY,
Chairman of the Council of the Sunday
School Union.

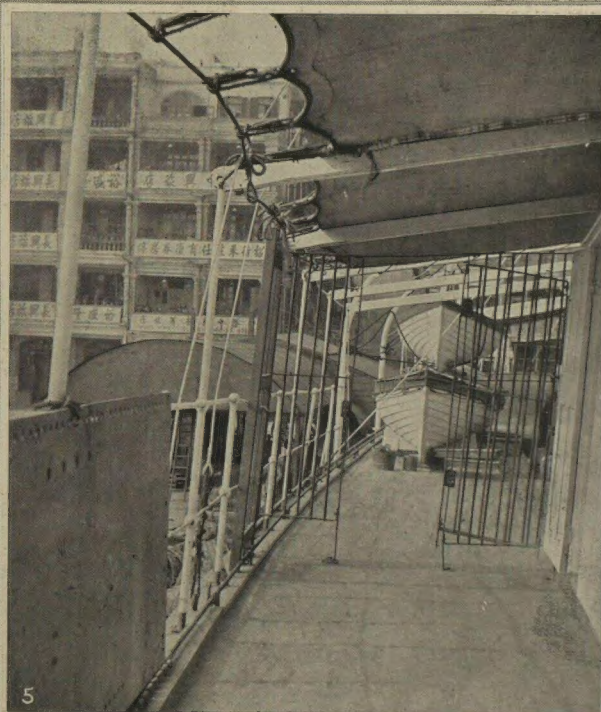
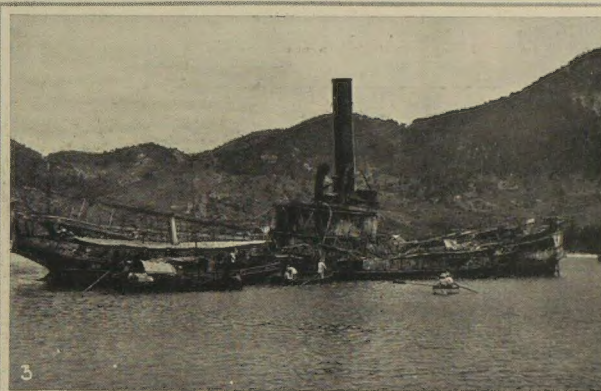
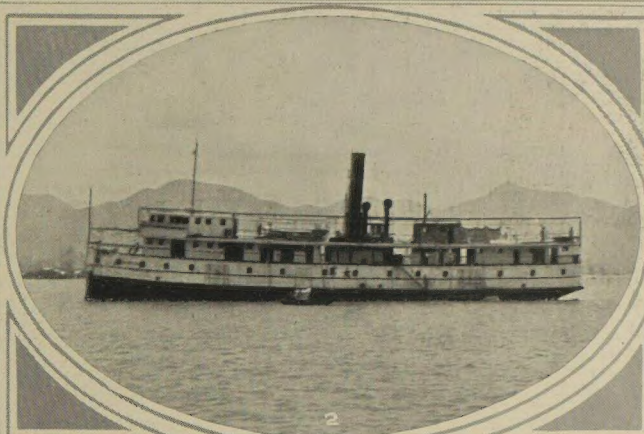
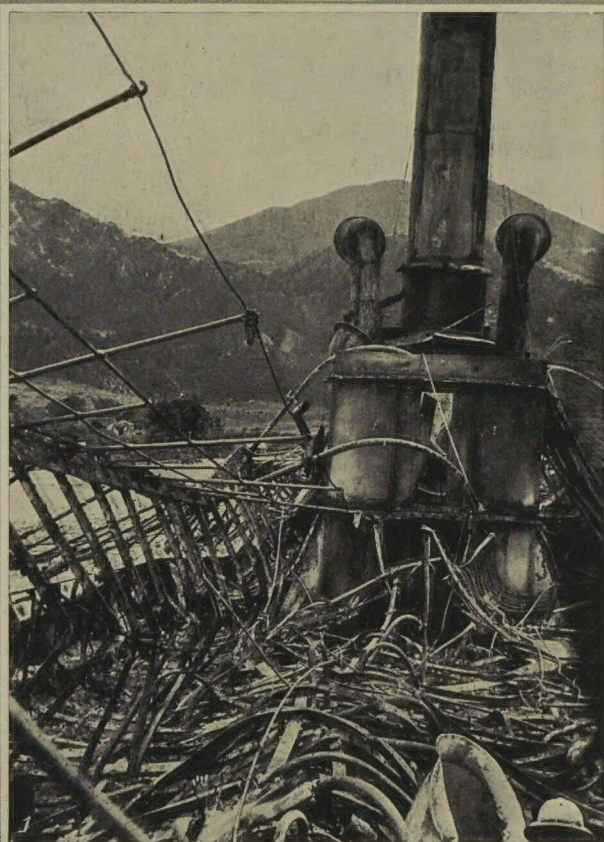
Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America Cup, *Shamrock IV.*, was launched at Gosport on May 26, from the yard of Messrs. Camper and Nicholson. She will be sailed in the race by the well-known yachtsman, Mr. W. P. Burton. There will be trials in

Francis Kossuth, who died on May 26 at Budapest, in his seventy-third year, became a political leader, it is said, more from the prestige of his name than from his own inclinations. He was the eldest son of Louis Kossuth, and became the head of the "1848 and Independence Party" in Hungary after his father's death. He spent much of his youth in England, and was educated privately near Harrow. He at first went in for engineering, and later took up art, but without much success. He first became prominent in politics in 1902, when his party obstructed the Army Bills.



Photo. Mai et Tarca, Budapest.
THE LATE FRANCIS KOSSUTH,
The Hungarian Politician, Son of the famous
Patriot, Louis Kossuth.

PIRACY ON A HONG-KONG STEAMER: THE BURNING OF THE "TAI ON."



1. THE STEAMER "TAI ON" BURNT OUT BY PIRATES, WITH A LOSS OF SOME 220 LIVES (LOOKING FORWARD).
2. A STEAMER OF THE SAME TYPE AS THE "TAI ON."
3. THE BURNT-OUT "TAI ON"—A STEEL TWIN-SCREW STEAMER OF 706 TONS.

The steamship "Tai On," which carried three European officers, left Hong Kong between seven and eight on the evening of April 27. At about ten, when she had made Kai O, at the entrance of Wongmoon, the captain, who was in his bunk, heard a rush on deck, armed himself, and went up. He found that, although the danger zone generally infested with pirates had been passed, pirates were rushing the bridge. As they charged he shot the first, and the crew closed the iron grilles, which were fixed (together with barbed wire), to protect the navigating bridges, and fired on the pirates through them.

4. THE ENTRANCE TO THE CREW'S QUARTERS, THROUGH WHICH NINE BODIES WERE BROUGHT UP WITH NUMEROUS BULLETS IN MOST OF THEM.
5. AN IRON GRILLE PROTECTING AND ISOLATING A SHIP'S BRIDGE, AKIN TO THAT ON THE "TAI ON," WHICH THE CREW CLOSED AGAINST THE PIRATES AND FIRED THROUGH.

The latter, frustrated, collected wood and rags, which they saturated with oil and fired, apparently to smoke-out the crew. Almost in a moment, the ship was alight, and it was burnt out. Panic-stricken passengers, eventually followed by the captain and his officers, had to jump overboard. Rescue work was done by several vessels, but some 220 lives were lost. The pirates seem to have shipped as passengers. On news of the outrage, the most daring and violent ever committed in the Canton delta, H.M. torpedo-boats "O 35" and "O 37" and the "Stanley" proceeded to the scene.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY S. AND G. SERAH AND JOAILLIER, L.N.A., AND NEWS. ILLUS.



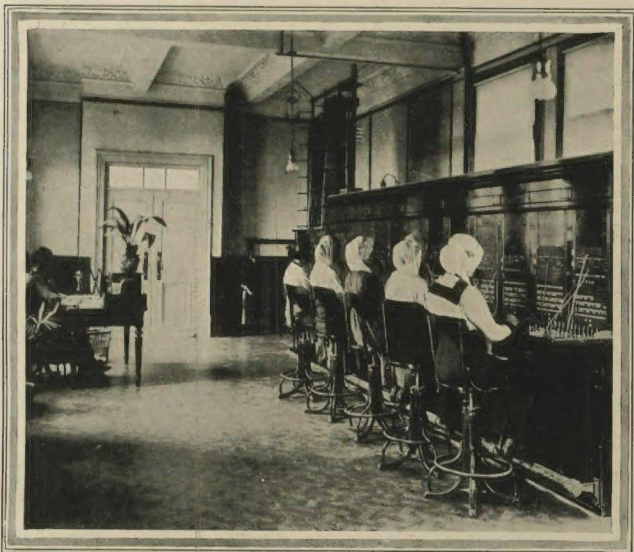
LEAVING THE PALACE AT DURAZZO: FOLLOWERS OF THE DEPORTED ALBANIAN CHIEF, ESSAD PASHA.

Matters took a most dramatic turn in Albania immediately after the arrest and deportation of Essad Pasha. In a skirmish with gendarmerie and volunteers, outside Durazzo, the rebels were victorious and threatened the capital. On the Saturday afternoon, the new ruler took refuge, with his Queen



IN THE NEW KINGDOM WHICH IS ALREADY THE SCENE OF MUCH WAR-LIKE ACTION: AUSTRIAN MARINES LANDING AT DURAZZO.

and his children, on board an Austrian man-o'-war, whence they were transferred to an Italian ship. Soon afterwards his Majesty and his family returned to the Palace. Prince William only arrived at Durazzo on March 5. A recent rumour of international intervention in Albania was semi-officially denied.



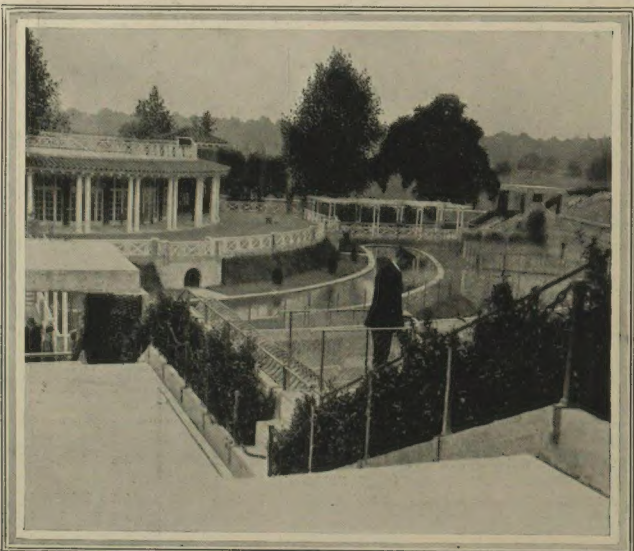
SHOWING FOUR MOSLEM GIRL OPERATORS AT THE VERY UP-TO-DATE SWITCHBOARD: IN THE KADIKEUY EXCHANGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

In a recent issue of "The Illustrated London News," we published a drawing entitled "In an Exchange in Constantinople." We have found since that the artist took over-much licence, showing an old type of switchboard instead of the most up-to-date type fitted by Messrs. Gill and Cook. The operators are all natives of Constantinople, and a number of them are Moslem girls. Thus, for the first time,



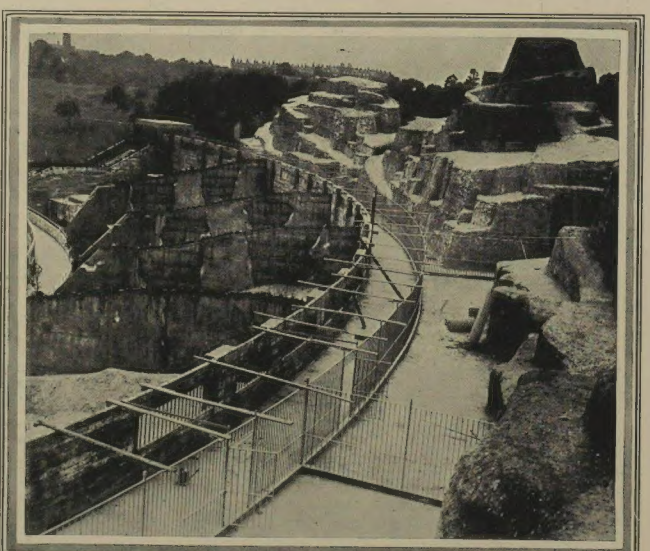
A UNIONIST VICTORY AT IPSWICH—MR. GANZONI DEFEATING MR. MASTERMAN: THE SCENE OUTSIDE THE TOWN HALL.

Moslem girls have entered upon a business career. In our photograph four of the girls are Moslems: they wear light veils covering their hair only.—The polling at the Ipswich bye-election resulted in a Unionist gain, Mr. F. J. G. Ganzoni receiving 6406 votes to Mr. C. F. G. Masterman's 5874, and Mr. J. Scurr's 395. In December 1910, the late Mr. Silvester Horne (L.) had a majority of 344.



THE PANORAMIC DISPLAY OF WILD ANIMALS AT THE "ZOO": PROMENADES OF THE MAPPIN TERRACES, WHICH WILL BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC, ALL BEING WELL, AT WHITSUNTIDE.

It is expected that the Mappin Terraces at the "Zoo" will be open at Whitsuntide. This cageless section of the famous Gardens of the Zoological Society has, instead of bars, ditches the animals cannot jump, "rock-work" over whose top they cannot climb, practically invisible netting, and other things calculated to keep them in their places while giving them the appearance of being free.



READY TO RECEIVE THE ANIMALS: NATURAL SURROUNDINGS FOR BIRDS AND BEASTS AT THE "ZOO"—WITH DITCHES, STEEL ROCK-WORK, AND INVISIBLE NETTING IN PLACE OF BARS.

READY BEFORE THE CHALLENGER: THE THREE AMERICA CUP DEFENDERS.

Drawings by courtesy of the "Scientific American"; Photograph of the Cup and the "Defiance" by Bain; Photograph of the "Resolute" by S. and G.

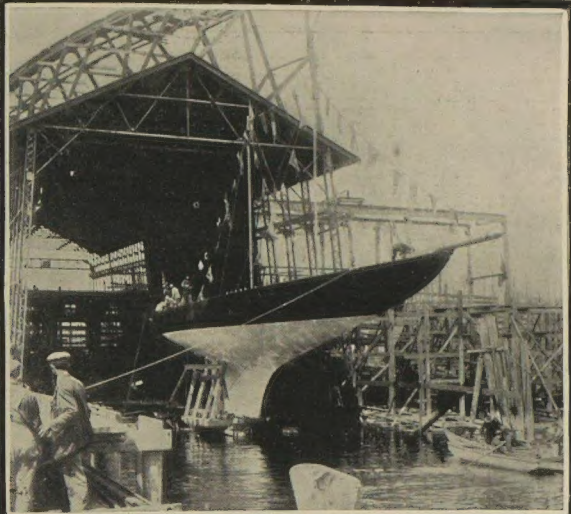


THE AMERICA CUP.

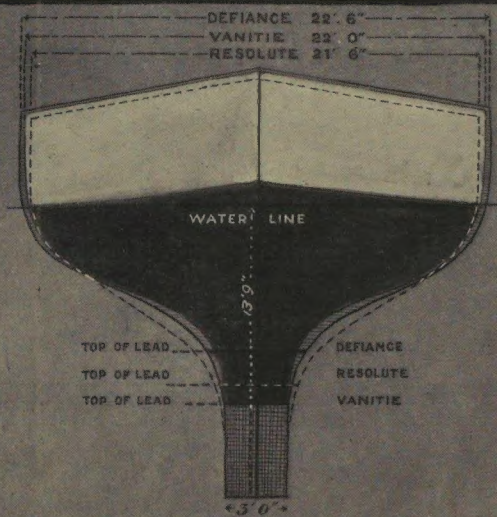
The defender of the America Cup against the "Shamrock IV.," which it was arranged should be launched on May 26, will be chosen, after very careful and extended tests, from the "Resolute," the "Defiance," and the "Vanitie." The following are official figures—

	'Resolute.'		'Vanitie.'		'Defiance.'	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Length over all . . .	106	5	119	0	115	0
Load waterline . . .	74	9	74	9	74	9
Draft	13	9	13	9	13	9
Beam	21	6	22	0	22	6
Forward over-hang .	17	3	23	3	19	3
After over-hang . .	14	5	21	0	21	0
Mast, deck to cap. .	94	0	95	0	105	0
Topmast, cap to truck	35	0	40	0	45	0
Boom	75	0	85	0	90	0
Gaff	50	0	52	0	56	0
Bowsprit, outboard .	14	8	13	6	11	0
Sail area	8,188		9,465		9,820	
	square feet		square feet		square feet	

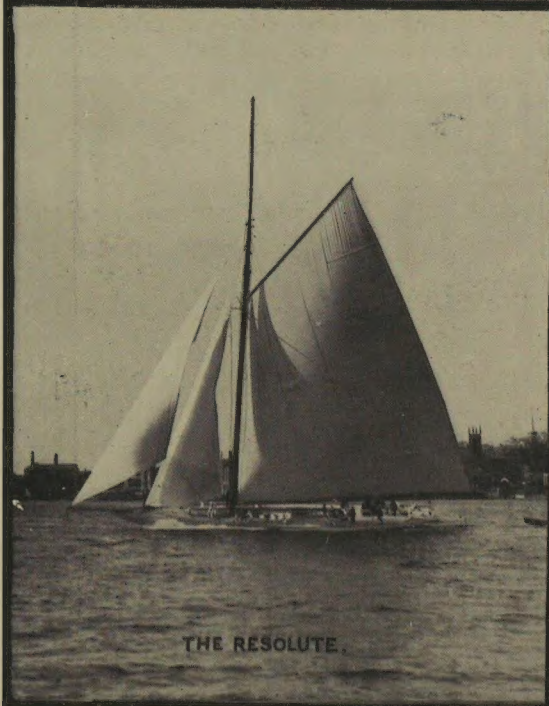
Authentic figures can now be given in advance, as the old policy of keeping secrecy for long periods has been happily discarded.



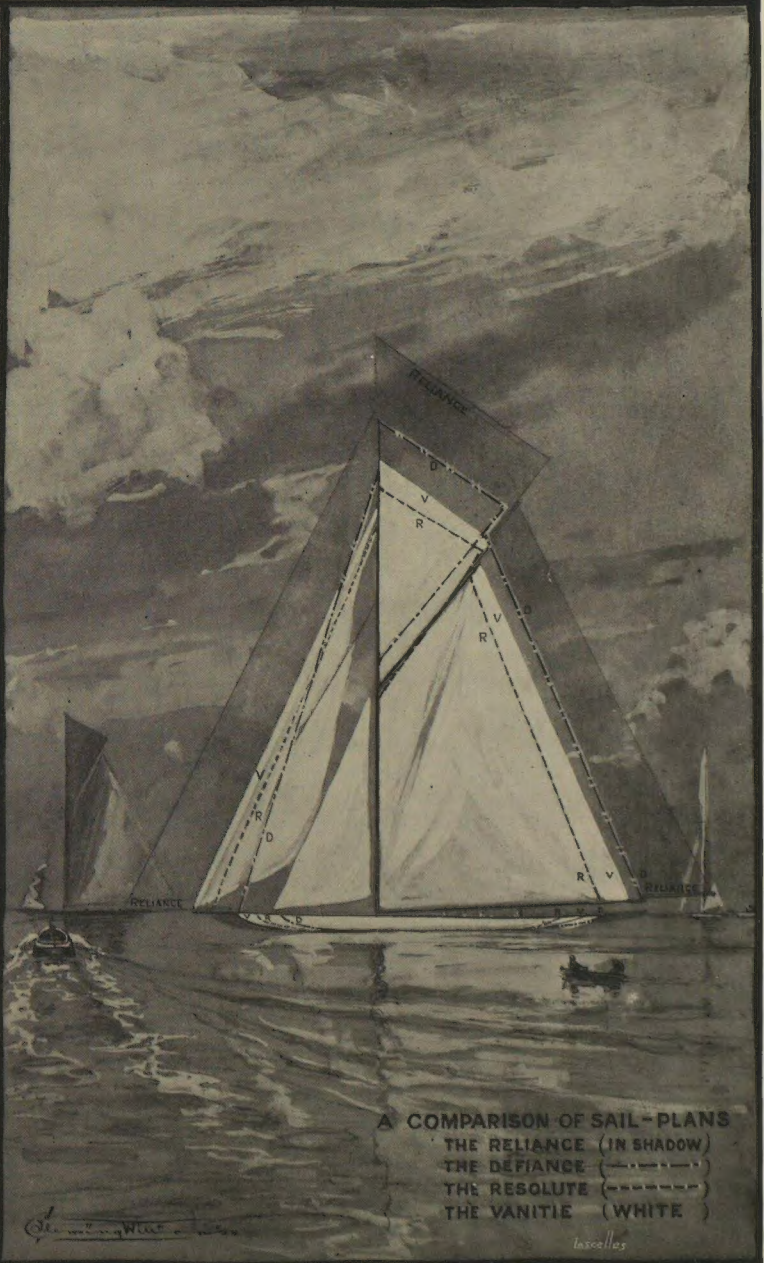
THE LAUNCH OF THE DEFIANCE.



MIDSHIP SECTIONS OF THE CUP-DEFENDERS.



THE RESOLUTE.



A COMPARISON OF SAIL-PLANS
THE RELIANCE (IN SHADOW)
THE DEFIANCE (-----)
THE RESOLUTE (.....)
THE VANITIE (WHITE)

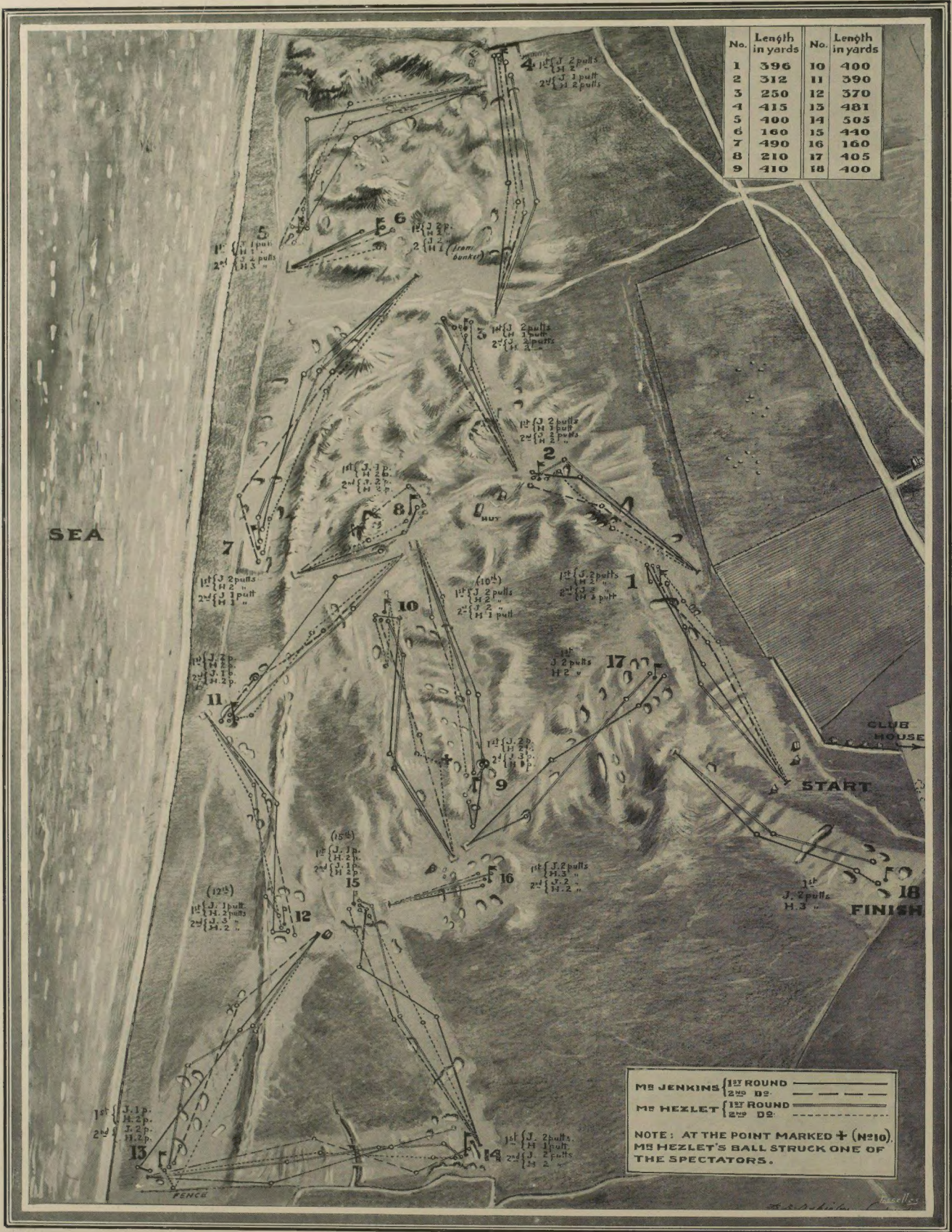
BOATS FROM WHICH ONE WILL BE CHOSEN TO DEFEND THE AMERICA CUP FROM "SHAMROCK IV.": THE "DEFIANCE," THE "VANITIE," AND THE "RESOLUTE."

This year's match for the America Cup will be sailed off Sandy Hook in September. As we have noted, it was arranged that the challenger, "Shamrock IV.," should be launched on May 26. All three American boats were in the water well before this; and it is said that by the time "Shamrock IV." is rigged they will be racing one against the other. The yachts have been designed under the new rule of measurement

governing this year's series of races. The "Reliance" was the most extreme yacht built under the old rule, and this, on a water-line length of just under 90 feet, was over 140 feet in length on deck, and spread the enormous sail area of over 16,000 square feet of canvas. Such racing yachts lost their usefulness as soon as the Cup contests were over. The new rule produces a more reasonable boat.

EVERY STROKE IN THE FINAL: THE PLAY AT SANDWICH.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE FINAL.



MR. J. L. C. JENKINS V. MR. C. O. HEZLET: THE STROKES BY WHICH THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP WAS LOST AND WON.

The final of the Amateur Golf Championship of this year was contested by Mr. J. L. C. Jenkins, of Troon, and Mr. C. O. Hezlet, of the Royal Portrush. The former won by 3 up and 2 to play. In the first round Mr. Jenkins secured a lead of three holes. The scores were—Mr. Jenkins: 36 out and 40 home; Mr. Hezlet: 35 out and 43 home. In the afternoon a remarkable thing happened at the sixth. Mr. Hezlet's ball was caught in the pot bunker to the right of the green. Mr. Hezlet chipped it out, straight for the hole. Someone said: "It's dead"; then several

called: "He's holed it"; and the ball was seen to fall into the hole, to the accompaniment of cheers and cat-calls and whistles. At the eleventh Mr. Jenkins, playing three rather indifferent shots, was over the green; and Mr. Hezlet, with his third, ran up a long approach putt to within four feet of the hole. Mr. Jenkins then played a fine little running-shot with his iron and holed the ball. Mr. Hezlet missed his putt. The Royal St. George's Club course, at Sandwich, scene of the Championship, is on land over which Caesar's ships sailed!

THE MAKING OF A NEW AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION: THE FINAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY P.I.C., S. AND G., AND L.N.A.



THE RUNNER-UP FINISHING A DRIVE:
MR. C. O. HEZLET.



WITH THE CHAMPIONSHIP CUP: MR. J. L. C. JENKINS
AND MR. C. O. HEZLET.



THE NEW CHAMPION FINISHING A DRIVE
MR. J. L. C. JENKINS.



A REMARKABLE SHOT AT THE SIXTH! MR. HEZLET PLAYS OUT OF A POT BUNKER—
AND HOLES HIS BALL!



A PUTT JUST MISSED BY MR. HEZLET: ON THE EIGHTH GREEN—
SHOWING THE "GALLERY."



PLAYING OUT OF A POT BUNKER AT THE SIXTH—
AND HOLING HIS BALL: MR. HEZLET.



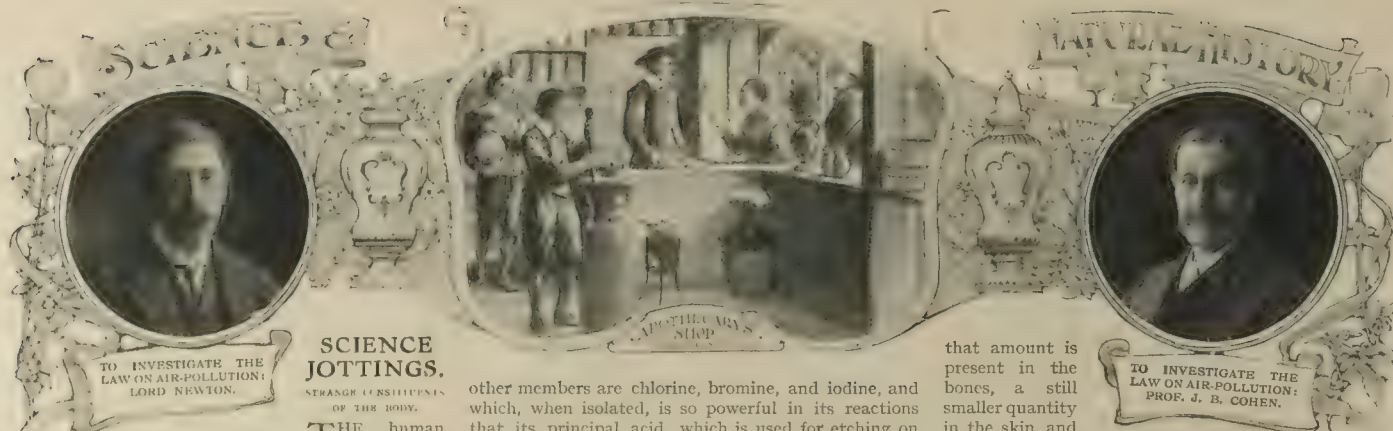
THE PRESENTATION OF THE CUP: LORD NORTHBOURNE
HANDING THE TROPHY TO MR. JENKINS.



PLAYING OUT OF A BUNKER AT THE NINTH:
MR. JENKINS.

Mr. J. L. C. Jenkins, who won the Amateur Golf Championship the other day, beating Mr. C. O. Hezlet by 3 up and 2 to play, comes of a well-known Troon golfing family. His five brothers are all scratch or better, and his sister has been Scottish Lady Champion. He is thirty, and has golfed since early boyhood. He has played for Scotland against England on two occasions; is remembered for the fine way in which he opposed Mr. H. H. Hilton at Prestwick in 1911; reached the sixth round of the Amateur Championship in 1911 and 1913; and was semi-finalist in the Irish Championship in

1911. He is plus 4 at Troon. Mr. C. O. Hezlet, the runner-up, is just twenty-three, and is an Irishman. He is plus 4 at the Royal Portrush. He, too, is a member of a well-known golfing family, and began to play when he was twelve. He is in the Special Reserve of the Royal Artillery. His driving is tremendous. His sister, Miss May Hezlet (now Mrs. Ross) won the Ladies' Championship three times, and has won the Irish Championship several times; while his mother competed in the Ladies' Championship for some twenty years in succession.



TO INVESTIGATE THE
LAW ON AIR-POLLUTION:
LORD NEWTON.

Lord Newton and Professor J. B. Cohen have been appointed by the President of the Local Government Board as a Departmental Committee to consider the present state of the law regarding the pollution of the air by smoke and other noxious vapours. Lord Newton, who was formerly in the Diplomatic Service, sat as M.P. (Conservative) for Newton, Lancashire, from 1886 to 1899.

Photograph by Lafayette, Dublin.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

STRANGE CONSTITUENTS
OF THE BODY.

THE human body appears more complex the more closely we examine it; and the presence within it of the secretions known as enzymes or ferments, hormones

other members are chlorine, bromine, and iodine, and which, when isolated, is so powerful in its reactions that its principal acid, which is used for etching on glass, can only be preserved in leaden bottles. In inanimate nature it chiefly occurs in fluor-spar.

M. Armand Gautier, of the French Académie des Sciences, has shown during the last month that fluorine is not only present in almost every part of the human organism, but probably discharges there a sufficiently useful function. In the enamel of the teeth he finds as much as 180 milligrammes of fluorine in 100 grammes of enamel; less than a third of

that amount is present in the bones, a still smaller quantity in the skin, and so on until we reach the striped muscular tissue, which holds an amount so tiny as to be almost negligible. M. Gautier's researches have shown that it is

TO INVESTIGATE THE
LAW ON AIR-POLLUTION:
PROF. J. B. COHEN.

Professor Cohen has for ten years occupied the Chair of Organic Chemistry in the University of Leeds. He was previously for fourteen years Lecturer on Organic Chemistry at the Yorkshire College, and before that for six years Demonstrator in Chemistry at the Victoria University, Manchester. He is the author of various works on his subject, and also of "Smoke, a Study of Town Air" in the People's Books.

Photograph by Lafayette, Dublin.

or bodies whose only function is apparently to excite other secretions, and anti-toxins or substances which act as antidotes to poisons, would have been thought incredible by our forefathers. Yet that they really form part of the living body can no more be doubted than that they play both a prominent and a beneficent part in our daily life. They are, however, all organic compounds with a very complicated molecule, and, so far as we know, can only be manufactured by the subtle chemistry of the body itself. Lately, it has come to our knowledge that the body contains certain inorganic substances, metals, and elements of comparatively rare occurrence in nature, the immediate source of which, like their function, is in great measure unknown.

Of the presence in the body of some of these we have, of course, been aware for some time. Even when the human body was supposed to consist of so many pounds of carbon diffused through so many pailfuls of water, it was noticed that, when burned to ashes, sulphur and phosphorus were found in the residue. So, too, in the investigations which followed, a few years ago, the deaths from arsenical poisoning of several people who had imbibed beer from a common source, it was proved in evidence that the thyroid gland itself secreted arsenic in perceptible quantities. Lately, however, we have seen reason to extend the list considerably Manganese, a metal which imparts excessive hardness to different alloys, is much used in the manufacture of oxygen, and forms the active principle in a well-known disinfectant, is found to be present in the bodies of human beings as in those of the birds, reptiles, and fishes. Boron, again, a light metal belonging to the same family as aluminium, which forms the base of the familiar borax, is also found in the bodies of man and nearly all other animals—those of the trout and the leech, for instance, containing something like one per cent. of boron. But the most unexpected of these strange constituents is fluorine, which is one of the chemical group of which the

present in greater quantity in the embryo than in the adult—that there is more fluorine in the egg, for instance, than in the chicken—and that it appears to be excreted in what may be called the outworn parts of the body, such as the skin, the hair, and the nails. The amount of it present at any time seems to be always proportionate to the phosphorus in the organism, which is itself an important constituent of the bones; and on the whole it is probable that its chief function is to build up the more solid and resistant parts of the body, such as the bony skeleton, and, as has been said, the enamel of the teeth. It might be compared to the iron girders used in modern building to reinforce the concrete of which the rest of the house is made; but as it is present in no small quantity in the brain and nervous tissues, it may have other offices at present unknown to us. Even if this be the case, however, its purpose is hardly as extraordinary as the mystery of its origin. It is present, as we have seen, in relatively large quantities in the egg, and it is therefore improbable that it is abstracted, so to speak, by the adult living body either from its diet or the surrounding atmosphere. Yet the amount of fluorine found in the egg of the domestic fowl negatives the idea that the whole of it can be present in the germ from which the egg develops by segmentation. The inference is therefore unavoidable that the fluorine—and possibly the other inorganic constituents of the body—are wholly or in part manufactured within the egg in the course of incubation. But fluorine, like boron, manganese, phosphorus, and arsenic, are what chemistry calls elements or substances, which it is powerless to analyse further or to transform one into the other. How comes it, then, that the bodies of men and the lower animals are able to effect transmutation, the method of which cannot be even indicated in the laboratory? Perhaps Professor Svante Arrhenius, now lecturing at the Royal Institution on the relation between biological and general chemistry, will be able to suggest an answer.—F. L.



ENEMIES OF THE APIARIST: BRITISH ENEMIES OF THE HONEY-BEE.

The honey-bee in this country has numerous enemies, the most deadly of which are, perhaps, the wax moths, the larvae of which feed upon the wax and sometimes commit great depredations, forming long silk-lined galleries through the combs as they feed, and destroying many young bees by pressure. The death's-head hawk moth is often named as a robber of beehives, but is not usual enough in this country to cause much anxiety. The red-backed shrike, if it should happen to take up its quarters near an apiary, is very fond of taking bees to impale, with other insects, mice, and young birds, on the thorns of its larder. The great tit and the blue tit will stand at the hive-entrance, tap with their beaks, and snap up any bee which comes to investigate. Mice may enter the hive in winter-time and cause havoc, eating wax, stored pollen, and so on; but, fortunately, the entrances to most hives are too small to admit mice. Towards autumn hornets and wasps may enter the hive and carry off a quantity of honey. Toads and frogs will occasionally take tired, home-coming, heavily laden bees; and ants, ear-wigs, slugs, snails, and spiders are also enemies. The bee is also affected by a small reddish parasite, *Braula Coeca*.

DRAWN BY ROLAND GREEN, JUN.

GIVING LONDON "CHALIAPINE NIGHTS": THE GREATEST RUSSIAN BASS.

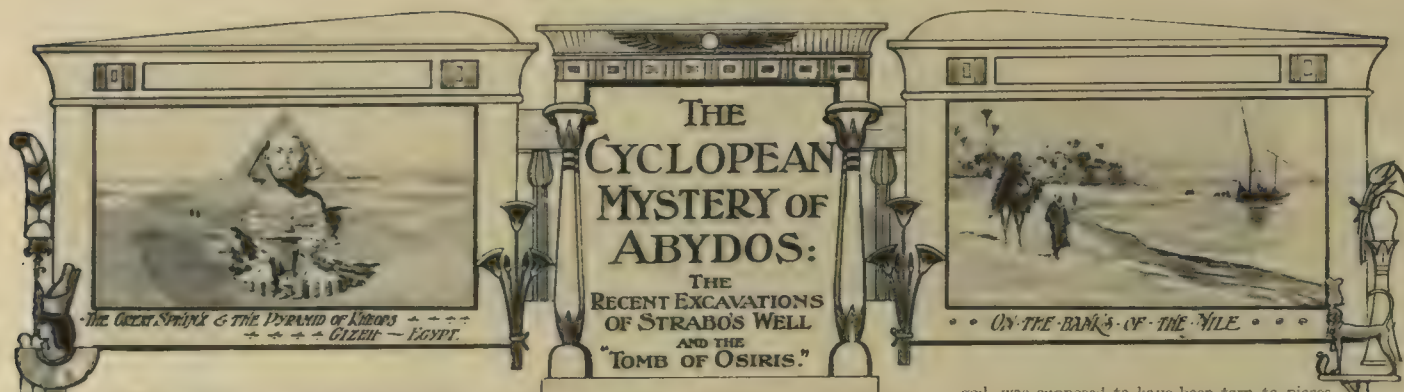
PHOTOGRAPH BY GERSCHEL.



DUE TO APPEAR AT DRURY LANE, IN "BORIS GODOUNOV," TO-NIGHT (MAY 30): M. TH. I. CHALIAPINE.

"Chaliapine Nights" are to be a feature of the present season of Opera and Russian Ballet at Drury Lane. The first of them is fixed for this evening, May 30; when, arrangements holding good, the famous Russian bass will appear in "Boris Godounov." Th. I. Chaliapine was born at Kazan in 1873, and showed signs of his great musical powers at a very early age. In 1894 he sang in St. Petersburg, and a year later he joined the Russian Imperial Opera. Fame really came to him for the first time a

year after this, when he was singing at the Russian Opera House in Moscow. In 1899 he returned to the Imperial Opera House, and since then he has sung with very notable success at the Moscow Imperial Theatre, in Mamontoff's private opera-house in Moscow, in the St. Petersburg Mariensky Theatre, in London, New York, Monte Carlo, Milan, and Paris. He is not only a great singer, but an actor of exceptional dramatic power.



THE excavations made during this winter at Abydos by the Egypt Exploration Fund, under the direction of the present writer, assisted by Professor Whittemore, from Boston, Mr. Wainwright, and Mr. Gibson, have given quite unexpected results. They have led to the discovery of a building which at present is unique in its kind, and which probably is one of the most ancient constructions preserved in Egypt: a great pool with porches and the tomb of Osiris. It is situated behind the western wall of the temple built by Seti I., which is the chief attraction of Abydos for travellers. It was entirely subterranean, at a depth of more than thirty feet below the temple, and nothing revealed its existence.

The work started from the western end of the construction, from a colossal door-lintel which had been discovered two years ago at the end of a passage covered with funerary inscriptions of King Menephtah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus. This lintel, of much more ancient date than the passage, is a doorway in a wall extending right and left, and of a thickness of more than twelve feet. On the southern side the corner had been reached. The top layers had been discovered of the enclosure wall, built in magnificent masonry of hard red quartzite sandstone.

This year's work required a considerable number of men. It was begun with 450; at the end there were 639, four-fifths of whom were boys carrying baskets. The sides of the building had to be traced, and tons of rubbish and loose sand had to be removed from the middle: at the end of eleven weeks the whole structure had been laid bare.

It consists of a rectangle, the inside of which is about a hundred feet long and sixty wide. The two long sides are north and south; east is the side of the temple of Seti; west the doorway with the lintel, fifteen feet long, which had been discovered in 1912. The enclosure wall is twenty feet thick. It consists of two casings; the outer one is limestone rather roughly worked; the inner one is in beautiful masonry of red quartzite sandstone. The joints are very fine; there is only a very thin stratum of mortar, which is hardly perceptible. Here and there the thick knob has been left which was used for moving the stones. The blocks are very large—a length of fifteen feet is by no means rare; and the whole structure has decidedly the character of the primitive constructions which in Greece are called cyclopean, and an Egyptian example of which is at Ghizeh, the so-called temple of the Sphinx.

This colossal character is still more striking in the inner part. It is divided into three naves or aisles of unequal size—the middle one being wider. These naves are separated by two colonnades of square monolithic pillars in granite about fifteen feet high and 8½ feet square. There are five of them in each colonnade. They supported architraves in proportion with them, their height being more than six feet. These architraves and the enclosure wall supported a ceiling, also of granite monoliths, which was not made of slabs but of blocks, like the architraves, more than six feet thick. It has been calculated that one of the few of them remaining weighs more than thirty tons. Unfortunately, in one corner only has the ceiling been preserved. The whole building has been turned into a quarry, especially the inside, which was entirely granite. Pillars, architraves, ceiling, everything has been broken and split with wedges, traces of which are seen everywhere, in order to make millstones of various sizes. Several of them, weighing seven or eight tons, have been left.

The side aisles only, about ten feet wide, had ceilings. It is doubtful whether the middle nave was roofed. It was, perhaps, only covered at the end over the entrance

to the "tomb of Osiris." When the work reached the lower layers of the enclosure wall, a very extraordinary discovery was made. In this wall, all round the structure, are cells about six feet high and wide, all exactly alike, without any ornament or decoration. They had doors, probably made of wood, with a single leaf; one can see the holes where they turned. Such cells are not seen in any other Egyptian construction.

What was still more surprising is that they do not open on to a floor, but on to a narrow ledge which ran on both sides of the nave. There was no floor in those aisles; under the ledge, which is slightly projecting, the beautiful masonry goes on, and at a depth of twelve feet water was reached. It is at the level of the infiltration water in the cultivated land, though the structure is in the desert. This year the Nile is lower than it is known to have been for more than fifty years. Were the river at a normal height, the water would reach the ledge, which is below the cultivated land. Thus the two aisles

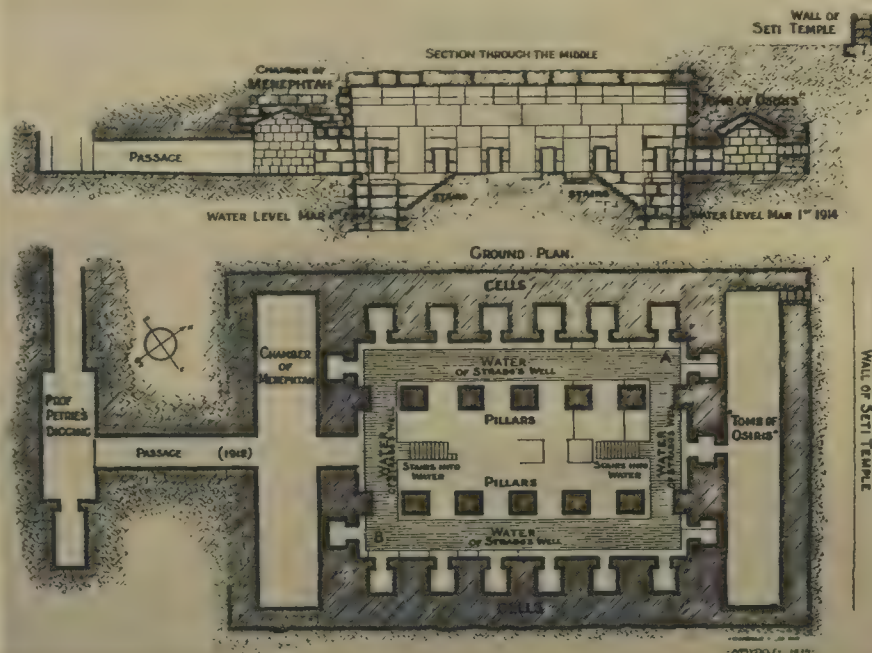
god, was supposed to have been torn to pieces by his enemy, Set or Typhon, and his limbs had been scattered among the chief cities of Egypt. Abydos being the residence of the god, its share had been the head, which was buried in his tomb. That tomb was very famous, and various excavators have been searching for it for years. When the lower part of the end wall of the nave was cleared, there appeared the door of a cell quite similar to the other ones. The back wall of this cell had been broken through in order to make an opening, a door which had been blocked afterwards with stones. It gave access to a large subterranean chamber, wider than the construction, very well preserved, with a ceiling consisting of two slabs leaning against each other. On the ceiling and on the side walls are funerary representations like those of the tombs of the kings. It is evidently a tomb and the sculptures show it to be what was regarded as the tomb of Osiris. The chamber was quite empty except for a heap of sand in one of the corners. When this had been removed, it was found that the sand came through a hole used by robbers. There was no sarcophagus nor object of any kind. It is not to be supposed that anything of that sort can be found in a construction used for centuries as a quarry.

The tomb of Osiris is of a later date than the pool with its cells. It dates from the time of Seti I., the grandfather of Menephtah, who probably made it when he built his temple. As for the pool, it is probably one of the most ancient constructions which have been preserved in Egypt. It is exactly in the style of the so-called temple of the Sphinx, which is a work of the IVth Dynasty, and one of the characteristic features of which is the total absence of any inscription or ornament. But the pool is even more colossal. In the temple of the Sphinx the pillars are four feet square; here they are 8½. It is impossible, in spite of the havoc made, especially in the southern aisle, not to be struck by the majestic simplicity of the structure, chiefly in the corner where the ceiling has remained. Besides, this construction of a character

quite unknown at present raises many questions which further excavations will, perhaps, solve. Was the pool in connection with the worship of Osiris? Did the sacred boat of the god float on the water? Since the boats of the gods are always towed with ropes, the ledge on both sides would be a very appropriate path for the priests who did it. What were the cells made for? Were they reproductions of those which the Book of the Dead describes as being in the celestial house of Osiris? Was the water supposed to have a curative effect; was it an Egyptian Pool of Bethesda?

As for the water itself, it must have been stored for some purpose. The enormous ceilings must have been made in order to prevent evaporation. Is it to be imagined that the old Egyptians made such an enormous construction merely for infiltration water? There is no doubt that it is what is called Strabo's Well, which he describes as being below the temple, and like the Labyrinth at Hawara, but on smaller proportions, and with passages covered by big monoliths. Was there a canal coming from the Nile, as the Greek geographer says? or was the pool filled by the subterranean sheet of water which flows under the desert, the so-called underground Nile, which is now being studied closely by the hydraulic engineers of Egypt? These are a few questions which arise from this discovery; and it is, therefore, most desirable that the generosity of the friends of the Egypt Exploration Fund may provide the society with the necessary financial means for completing this highly interesting and important work.

EDOUARD NAVILLE



THE GREAT DISCOVERY AT ABYDOS; PLANS OF STRABO'S WELL AND THE "TOMB OF OSIRIS."

BY COURTESY OF THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND

and the two ends of the middle nave form a continuous rectangular pool, the sides of which are very fine masonry of large blocks. How much deeper the wall goes than the present level of the water, it is difficult to say; but it probably goes down for another twelve feet. The excavations of next year will reveal what there is at the bottom. It was not possible this year to go farther because of the great number of granite blocks thrown into the pool. They will have to be hauled out, for among them may be statues or fragments of them.

The middle nave is a block of masonry also made of enormous stones, which goes down as deep as the water, and on which rest the pillars of the colonnades. The floor is at the same level as that of the cells and of the ledge. This platform is an island; it could be reached only with a small boat or by a wooden bridge; there is water on the four sides. Even in front of the doorway there is only the ledge; there is no pathway of any kind leading to it. On both sides—east and west—there are two staircases leading from the platform to the water. The last step is about three feet above the present level of the water. In a normal year the two or three last steps would be covered.

The middle nave ends on the east side, the side of the temple of Seti, with a high wall on which are religious sculptures, the only ones in the whole building. They represent offerings made by Menephtah to Osiris and other gods; and the two important amulets which were generally worn or are found on the mummies. This showed that there was behind the wall something of a funerary character, the tomb of Osiris, perhaps. Osiris, although he was a

A CYCLOPEAN MYSTERY: STRABO'S WELL AND THE "TOMB OF OSIRIS."

SKETCH PLAN BY A. FORSTNER. (SEE ARTICLE AND PLAN OPPOSITE.)



A RECONSTRUCTION SHOWING THE GREAT HALL; THE POOL WHICH IS STRABO'S WELL; AND THE "TOMB OF OSIRIS":
THE UNIQUE BUILDING JUST EXCAVATED AT ABYDOS.

The great pool with porches and the "tomb of Osiris" are behind the western wall of the Temple of Seti I, at Abydos. The building consists of a rectangle, the inside of which is about a hundred feet long and sixty wide. "The two long sides are north and south. . . . The enclosure wall is twenty feet thick . . . The middle nave ends on the east side, the side of the Temple of Seti, with a high wall on which are religious sculptures. . . . They represent offerings made by Menephtah to Osiris

and other gods; and the two important amulets which were generally worn or are found on the mummies. This showed that there was behind the wall something of a funerary character, the tomb of Osiris. Osiris, although he was a god, was supposed to have been torn to pieces by his enemy, Set or Typhon, and his limbs had been scattered among the chief cities of Egypt. Abydos being the residence of the god, its share had been the head, which was buried in his tomb."

THE CYCLOPEAN MYSTERY OF ABYDOS: THE UNEARTHING

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF

OF STRABO'S WELL AND THE SO-CALLED "TOMB OF OSIRIS."

OF EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.



WORK WHICH, UNEXPECTEDLY, LED TO THE DISCOVERY OF A BUILDING UNIQUE OF ITS KIND: EXCAVATING IN TIERS DURING THE UNCOVERING OF STRABO'S WELL AND THE "TOMB OF OSIRIS."

THE REVELATION OF UNKNOWN CYCLOPEAN WORK AT ABYDOS: NATIVES USING DRUM AND ROPE FOR THE HAULING UP OF STONES FROM THE GREAT BUILDING—STRABO'S WELL, A MYSTERIOUS POOL; AND THE "TOMB OF OSIRIS."



SHOWING ONE OF THE MILL-STONES INTO WHICH THE PILLARS WERE CUT WHEN THE PLACE WAS USED AS A QUARRY IN ROMAN TIMES: RELICS AT ABYDOS—ON THE LEFT OF THE MILL-STONE A PIECE OF SCULPTURED WALL SHOWING ABOVE SAND.

LEADING TO THAT STRANGE POOL, STRABO'S WELL WHICH MADE THE GREAT HALL AN ISLAND, AND IS ONE OF THE MOST ANCIENT CONSTRUCTIONS IN EGYPT: THE STAIRCASE NEAREST TO THE "TOMB OF OSIRIS."



THE UNEARTHING OF STRABO'S WELL AND THE "TOMB OF OSIRIS": A GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXCAVATIONS.



SHOWING THE CYCLOPEAN NATURE OF THE MONOLITHIC PILLARS AND ARCHITRAVES (BACKGROUND, THE MODERN BOUNDARY WALL OF THE SETI TEMPLE).

To quote from a special article in this issue: "The excavations made during this winter at Abydos . . . have given quite unexpected results. They have led to the discovery of a building which at present is unique of its kind, and which probably is one of the most ancient constructions preserved in Egypt: a great pool with porches and the tomb of Osiris. It is situated behind the western wall of the temple built by Seti I., which is the chief attraction of Abydos for travellers. It was entirely subterranean, at a depth of more than 30 feet below the temple, and nothing revealed its existence. . . . The whole structure has decidedly the character of the primitive constructions which in Greece are called cyclopean, and an Egyptian example of which is at Ghizeh, the so-called Temple of the Sphinx. . . . When the work reached the lower layers of the enclosure wall, a very extraordinary discovery was made. In this wall, all round the structure, are cells about six feet high and wide . . . they open on a narrow ledge which ran on both sides of the nave. There was

no floor in those aisles; under the ledge, which is slightly projecting, the beautiful masonry goes on, and at a depth of twelve feet water was reached. . . . The tomb of Osiris is of a later date than the pool with its cells. . . . As for the pool, it is probably one of the most ancient constructions which have been preserved in Egypt. . . . Was the pool in connection with the worship of Osiris? Did the sacred boat of the god float on the water? Since the boats of the gods are always towed with ropes, the ledge on both sides would be a very appropriate path for the priests who did it. What were the cells made for? Were they reproductions of those which the Book of the Dead describes as being in the celestial house of Osiris? Was the water supposed to have a curative effect; was it an Egyptian Pool of Bethesda? . . . There is no doubt that it is what is called Strabo's Well. . . ."

CYCLOPEAN ARCHITECTURE OF EGYPT: RIVALLING INCA WORK AT CUZCO.

PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY OF THE EGYPTI EXPLORATION FUND.



HUGE MASONRY OF A BUILDING UNIQUE OF ITS KIND AND ONE OF THE MOST ANCIENT CONSTRUCTIONS PRESERVED IN EGYPT: BY STRABO'S WELL—ON THE LEFT AND ON THE RIGHT REMAINS OF THE LEDGE; ON THE LEFT THE ENTRANCE TO A CELL, ABOVE THE LEDGE OVER THE POOL; ON THE RIGHT GREAT BLOCKS OF THE WALL—S.W. CORNER (B. ON THE PLAN).

In the article on another page it is written: "The whole structure has decidedly the character of the primitive constructions which in Greece are called cyclopean. . . . When the work reached the lower layers of the enclosure wall, a very extraordinary discovery was made. In this wall, all round the structure, are cells about six feet high and wide, all exactly alike, without any ornament or decoration. They had doors, probably made of wood, with a single leaf; one can see the holes where they turned. Such cells are not seen in any other Egyptian construction. . . . They open on a narrow

ledge. . . . Under the ledge . . . the beautiful masonry goes on, and at a depth of twelve feet water was reached. . . . There is no doubt that it is what is called Strabo's Well, which he describes as being below the temple, and like the Labyrinth at Hawara, but on smaller proportions, and with passages covered by big monoliths. Was there a canal coming from the Nile, as the Greek geographer says, or was the pool filled by the subterranean sheet of water which flows under the desert, the so-called underground Nile. . . . ?"

LIGHTHOUSES FOR THOSE WHO SAIL THE AIR: BEACONS FOR AVIATORS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN"



ELECTRICAL BEACON FOR ARMEN.



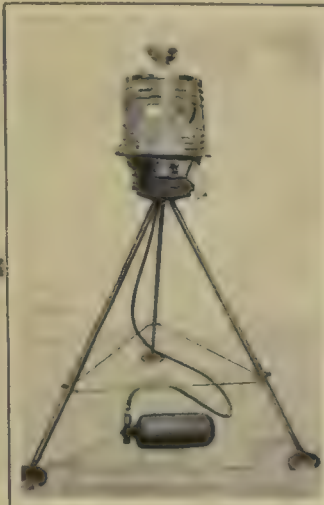
LIGHT SIGNAL MARK 43.



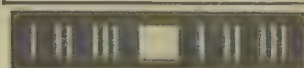
ARMEN GUIDED BY BEACONS.



LIGHT SIGNAL 1242.



PORTABLE MILITARY GAS-BEACON.



LIGHT SIGNAL 123.



LIGHTHOUSE AT JOHANNISTAL.

"LIGHTHOUSES" for guiding aviators flying at night have now reached a high state of development. As it is put in the "Scientific American," by whose courtesy we use these illustrations: "Whereas the light from beacons in the sea need be seen only in a practically horizontal direction, lights for aerial navigation must so give out their beams as to be visible from any point of space situated above the lowest flying level. A Berlin firm has for some years been engaged in experimental work destined to produce special types of searchlight for aerial navigation. The first type of aerial beacon they evolved was a stationary apparatus



BEACON FOR ARMEN AT POTSDAM.



BEACON AT JOHANNISTAL.

that radiated freely in an upward direction beams of light coming from the upper hemisphere, whereas the beams from the lower hemisphere were deflected in a practically horizontal direction by a set of prisms. The type eventually developed, however, comprises several belts of lenses, sending out uniformly in all directions the beams of a lamp placed in the focus. Each aerial beacon must have a distinctive mark of its own, this being the only means of reducing the risk of the aeronaut's losing his way. Such marks are made up of variable successions of light-flashes denoting given figures. The aerial beacons here illustrated are designed

GUIDING THE AIRMAN FLYING BY NIGHT: ELECTRICAL AND GAS DEVICES; AND LIGHT SIGNALS.

Continued.]

to emit an unlimited sequence of flashes of sufficient luminous intensity. Electric incandescent lamps or gas (e.g., acetylene or Blau gas) lanterns are used as sources of light. One of our pictures shows an electric searchlight comprising special lamps (of up to 50,000 candle-power) surrounded by a lens system which is so designed that the beams of light in clear weather are visible up to 40 kilometers as a minimum. A glass globe covers the lenses on the top, a discharge hood serving to prevent excessive heating in the interior of the lamp. The distinctive flashes previously referred to are produced by a special switch. In flashing the beacons for aerial navigation, the end signal is of great importance. While marking flashes of one and one-half seconds as a maximum

have been found to be absolutely sufficient, a light of about five seconds' duration is desirable for the end signal. Wherever electrical energy is available, the use of electric searchlights will be found preferable, whereas on mountain tops and close to the sea-coast, where there is no supply of electricity, gas-operated beacons are used to advantage. Rotating beacons have also been constructed, which combine the beams of light in a bundle seen as a narrow luminous band reaching from the horizon to the zenith. In order to be seen from all points of space, this band must be given a rotation round its axis. Since the whole radiation given out is crowded into a relatively small space, the luminous intensity of rotary searchlights is much greater than that of belt-lens beacons."

HEALTH PARADE: A REMARKABLE VISIT TO THE DOCTOR ON A LINER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



WHEN NEARLY EVERYONE APPEARED IN BATH-KIT OR VERY EARLY MORNING DRESS! THE HEALTH INSPECTION OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN AUSTRALIA FROM ENGLAND—AT 6 A.M.

Describing this drawing of the health inspection of passengers arriving in Australia from England, Mr. Begg writes: "On this occasion, the time fixed for the inspection, six in the morning, was too early to allow for dressing in comfort; so nearly everyone appeared in bath-kit or very early morning dress! The inspection is particularly searching in the case of passengers who have joined the ship at Colombo, as the passage from there to Australia is too short by a day or so to permit the full development of certain Eastern diseases."

A SHIP FOR WHOSE LAUNCH THE CLYDE HAD TO BE DEEPEINED!

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.



GIVING AN EXCELLENT IDEA OF THE SIZE OF THE GIGANTIC CUNARDER "AQUITANIA": THE STERN OF BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER; SHOWING PROPELLERS.

The great Cunarder "Aquitania," aboard which, it was arranged, a music-hall entertainment should be given on Friday (May 29) as a preliminary to the vessel's sailing from Liverpool for her maiden voyage on the following day, is Britain's largest liner, and has a number of remarkable features, apart from her size. Those which appeal most, perhaps, as novelties are anti-rolling tanks, a gymnasium, a Pompeian swimming-bath, lifts, an ivy-clad garden-lounge, an art gallery, a "Greenwich Hospital" smoking-room, verandah cafes, and a "Rotten Row" promenade. The

ship is so big that the Clyde had to be dredged before she was launched, to provide proper depth of water for her to float upon. Her length is 901 feet; her breadth, 97 feet; her depth to the boat-deck, 92 feet 6 inches; her gross tonnage, 47,000; her speed, 23 knots. She accommodates 3250 passengers and a crew of nearly 1000. Extending throughout her more vulnerable parts, there is a ship within the ship; in other words, there are two shells, the inner and the outer, both water-tight; and numerous other safety devices. There are eight decks on which passengers are carried.

GETTING RID OF GRASS-EATERS: CATCHING KANGAROOS BY THE SCORE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY JEFFREY SILANT.



IN THE "WINGS": DRIVING KANGAROOS DOWN A "FUNNEL" OF SCRUB INTO A PALISADE-YARD.

Describing his sketch for this drawing, Mr. Jeffrey Silant writes: "In those parts of Australia where kangaroos become a pest, eating-out the squatters' grass, so that none is left for the cattle, it is necessary to destroy the animals. A large circular palisade-yard, 13 or 14 feet high, is built, and from the gate of this two brush 'wings' fan out, for, perhaps, 3 or four miles, towards the kangaroos' favourite feeding-ground. The mouth of the wings may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles across. The wings themselves are only about 5 feet high, an easy jump for a kangaroo; but are so built that they look uninviting. The first layer of brush is about 3 feet high; against this is laid cut scrub, so that the butts stuck up and point inwards—if an animal 'hits' in an attempt to jump a 'wing' the little 'tree' will rear up and tip him backwards. The yard and wings

finished, the owner of the station invites his neighbours and their stockmen to the drive. The horsemen approach the kangaroos in half-circle formation, and drive them at full speed to the mouth of the wings. Once they are in the wings, the stockmen make as much noise as possible with their stock whips and shout, driving the kangaroos before them down the funnel and into the circular yard. The two outer wing-men ride on the outside of the wings, to prevent kangaroos jumping out. As soon as the kangaroos are in the yard, the gate is slammed. Then the men dismount, climb the fence of the yard, and, armed with stout 'waddies,' kill the bag. The bodies are eventually burnt. If time is not pressing, the stockmen may take the best of the hide. The hide is the best leather for stock whips, and is used also for boots and harness.

BIRDS WHICH DO NOT ALWAYS IN THEIR LITTLE NESTS AGREE: DOMESTIC SCENES IN THE FEATHERED WORLD.

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1. FEEDING ITS YOUNG: THE FEMALE OF THE CALIFORNIA BUSH-TIT.

2. ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR MOTHER: YOUNG OF THE RED-THROATED BLUEBIRD (SIALIA ALBA).
3. THE MOTHER WAITING UNTIL PEACE HAS BEEN RESTORED: YOUNG CHICKADEES (PARUS QUINQUEMACULATUS).4. CLAMOURING FOR FOOD: TWO BIRDS OF THE BLUE-BIRD, SO YOUNG THAT THE EYES HAVE ONLY PARTIALLY OPENED.
5. BEARING A SPUR TO ITS NEST: A FEMALE ROSE-BREASTED GROUSE.
6. YOUNGSTERS WHICH HAVE LEFT THE NEST TO INTERCEPT THEIR PARENTS: HOUSE-WREN.

7. QUARRELLING: TWO YOUNG WESTERN YELLOWTHROATS (GEOTHLYPUS TRICHAS).

8. FEEDING A NESTLING: A FEMALE ROSE-BREASTED GROUSE.

9. A QUARREL STOPPED BY THE ARRIVAL OF FOOD: YOUNG WESTERN YELLOWTHROATS WITH ONE OF THEIR PARENTS.

10. BEING FED: YOUNG BLACK-HEADED CHICKADEES, ON TIT-MICE.

11. NESTLINGS WHICH, WHEN THEY GROW UP, WILL PREY UPON MICE AND YOUNG BIRDS: YOUNG LONG-BEAKED HUMMERS, OR BUTTERFLY-BIRDS.
12. TAKING A SUN-BATH OUTSIDE THE NEST: YOUNG BUSH-TITS.

One cannot but feel satisfaction in the reflection that the attempt to portray the domestic economy of birds began in England with the work of Mr. R. B. Lodge and the Knares. It has, happily, found many disciples. The latest of these is an American ornithologist, Mr. W. L. Fisley, who has succeeded in securing some delightful pictures of some of the squabbles of his native land. While the camera reveals, on the one hand, new aspects of bird-life, it certainly no less destroys some of our most cherished notions on the other; for, among other things,

Mr. Fisley has fully conclusively shown that we can no longer pretend to believe that "birds in their little nests agree"! However, most of us have found so many other statements of "the law of the jungle" are equally unconvincing that another more or less will come as no great shock. Observation seems to show that the tendency to quarrel is one of the earliest instincts among birds, which in this respect afford, not a contrast, but an analogy, to the occupants of human nurseries.

ART, MUSIC,



A GREEK ARTIST DECORATING AN AMPHORA.



& THE DRAMA.



A POMPEIAN WOMAN-PAINTER.

MUSIC.

THE Drury Lane opera season opened under most favourable conditions with a performance of Dr. Strauss's fascinating opera, "Der Rosenkavalier." A new Octavian, Miss Charlotte Uhr, made a very promising début; she can act and sing, she enters into the spirit of a difficult part, and she charmed a critical audience. In reviving Mozart's

"Magic Flute," Sir Joseph Beecham makes an attempt to interest us in those operatic factors that delighted our grandparents. For a soprano singer to reach the high F is a matter of interest, but there is not necessarily much beauty in scales.

The old coloratura singers have gone; musicians do not write for them any longer. An opera must boast a coherent and fairly reasonable story; there is nothing of the

"THE GREAT GAMBLE," AT THE HAYMARKET: MISS SARAH BROOKE AS THE BUSINESS MAN'S WIFE, WHOSE ADVENTURE WITH THE COLONEL MAKES HER REPENT BITTERLY.

kind in Mozart's "Magic Flute." There is sheer nonsense set to delightful music. Tribute is due to Mr. Thomas Beecham for conducting both "Der Rosenkavalier" and "Magic Flute" with very great skill.

At Covent Garden, where Montemezzi's new opera, "L'Amore dei Tre Re," is on the point of production, under the direction of Signor Moranzoni—a conductor new to London who has directed the opera in Boston and Paris—"Rigoletto" has been revived for Mme. Melba, who was not at her best; Mr. John McCormack, who has not yet become an actor; and M. Dinh Gilly, who is a skilful actor, but was not in very good voice last week. It was interesting, perhaps a little amusing, to note how Signor Polacco endeavoured to treat the score as though it were great music. A great regard for Verdi is due from all musicians, but admiration is called for by the later operas, not by "Rigoletto," which sets out all the emotions in their purely lyrical aspect, and, if they lack such aspect, creates one for them. It is to be hoped that the Syndicate will redeem its promise to revive "Falstaff" this season, for in this opera we have a great master at his best.

"L'Amore dei Tre Re" is an opera with a story that would have delighted the simple visitors to the Victoria, Sadler's Wells, and the Britannia in the days when melodrama had not been challenged by the picture-theatres. There is a bad, bold, blind baron named Archibaldo (Adamo Didur) who loves his son's wife, Fiora (Mme. Edvina). She does not love her father-in-law, or even her husband, Manfredo (Francesco Cigada); her choice is given to a young noble named Avito (Giulio Crimi). Archibaldo suspects the intrigue, forces Fiora to confess, strangles her, and puts a deadly poison on her lips. Avito comes to embrace the dead body and is poisoned. So, too, unfortunately, is Manfredo, who has forgiven the unfortunate sinner; and when

TO BE THE MARSHALLIN IN "DER ROSENKAVALIER," AT DRURY LANE, ON JUNE 4: FRÄULEIN FRIEDA HEMPEL.

Fraulein Hempel was born in Leipzig, studied in Berlin, and made her first appearance at the Opera in Schwerin, where she was engaged for five years. In 1907, she was commanded to sing before the German Emperor in his castle in Berlin, and, as a sequel, she entered into a five-years' contract with the Royal Opera House in the Prussian capital.

Photograph by Gerlach.

the bold, bad, blind baron aforesaid comes to gloat over the death of Fiora's unknown lover, he finds that he has inadvertently killed his own son. It will be agreed that this is a serious and regrettable mishap. Of the music we hope to write next week. It has made a very marked impression in Italy and in the United States. The composer, Italo Montemezzi, is in his thirtieth year, and this is his fourth opera.

Dr. Richard Strauss is to conduct the Queen's Hall Orchestra on Friday, June 26, and the programme will be composed of the works of two great men—Mozart and Richard Strauss. The G-minor Symphony is the work chosen to represent Mozart, and Dr. Strauss will be represented by three tone-poems and two overtures.



MR. JOHN LAVERY, A.R.A., AN EXHIBITION OF WHOSE WORK OPENS AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERY ON JUNE 9.

Mr. John Lavery, the well-known A.R.A., was born at Belfast in 1857, and studied in Glasgow, London, and Paris. Pictures of his are in the National Galleries of Rome, Berlin, Dublin, and Brussels; in Munich; the Luxembourg; the Philadelphia Gallery; Leipzig; Mannheim; Venice; the National Gallery, Toronto; the Corporation Galleries of Manchester, Glasgow, and Bradford; and elsewhere. Mr. Lavery is R.S.A., R.H.A., A.R.A., H.R.O.I., Chevalier of the Crown of Italy and of the Leopold of Belgium; Member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris; and the Accademies of Berlin, Munich, and Vienna; and the Society of Spanish Artists, Madrid.

Photograph by Hoppe.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE GREAT GAMBLE," AT THE HAYMARKET.

LOVE is what Mr. Jerome means by the title of his new Haymarket play, "The Great Gamble," and the piece is a mixture of satirical farce and fantasy—a "Midsummer Night's Dream" with a modern setting and modern batches of lovers. If the truth must be told, the playwright has collected here rather too many examples of love to permit of ease in their movements; so many couples, in fact, that they become rather unmanageable, and the play is too much like a procession with dialogue, often extremely neat and witty, swamping the action. There is also rather too crude a touch

in both the farcical and the fantastic scenes: it is difficult to follow in the wake of Shakespeare. Still, Mr. Jerome started in such high spirits when he sought to show what

havoc the pipes of Pan and the arrows of Cupid might effect among a set of Swiss boarding-house guests, that the mere momentum of his original impulse and variety of his characters carries him along. The play is particularly well acted; but to pay compliments, however richly deserved, to Mr. Edmund Maurice's delightful Colonel, Mr. Sherbrooke's peppery City man, Mr. Hewetson's pessimistic minor poet, and to the work of Mr. J. V. Bryant, and Miss Hilda Bailey and Miss Sarah Brooke, is to do some injustice (by omission) to other members of a cast of all-round excellence.

THE GALA PERFORMANCE AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Slow is the recognition accorded to living playwrights in gala performances. Usually choice falls on a piece at least sixty or more years old, and perhaps moribund at that. It marks, therefore, a very great advance, that for the programme devoted to assisting the Actors' Pension Fund, his Majesty fixed on "The Silver King," almost the prentice work of that veteran, Henry Arthur Jones, but yet almost a classic in melodrama, of which its author has no reason to be ashamed. Moreover, it admits of the possibility of a "star" cast. A rare joy it was on Friday of last week to watch Mr. Willard, emerging from retirement for the occasion, once more in his rôle of "The Spider," a more sedate performance now. And in default of Wilson Barrett, we could hardly have had a more moving hero than Mr. H. B. Irving's Wilfrid Denver. Miss Lillah McCarthy must have played the sad wife often in old times; she gives us still the emotional scenes for all they are worth. And who is not glad to renew acquaintance with Mr. Murray Carson's railway porter, and Mr. Ambrose Manning's snaky villain? A host of famous players, headed by Sir Herbert Tree, figured in the minor rôles.

(Other "Playhouse Notes" elsewhere in the Number.)

A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT AT WORK: ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALLÉN.



TOWED BY ELECTRICALLY-DRIVEN LOCOMOTIVES ON LINES SUGGESTING SWITCHBACKS: THE TENDER "SEVERN" ENTERING THE MIDDLE EAST CHAMBER OF THE GATUN LOCKS.



SUBMARINES ON THE PANAMA CANAL: THE TENDER "SEVERN," FOLLOWED BY SUBMARINES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, IN THE LOWER EAST CHAMBER OF THE GATUN LOCKS, WAITING FOR THE WATER TO BE LOWERED TO SEA-LEVEL.

That great engineering feat, the Panama Canal, showed yet another sign of coming to full fruition when, in the middle of May, a tug pulling five loaded barges passed through the Miraflores and Pedro Miguel Locks and the Culebra Cut, thus marking the beginning of a regular barge-service through the Canal. The formal opening of the great waterway has been fixed for January 1, 1915, but meantime sections of the Canal have been in use with a view to testing the machinery, and in February last President Wilson said that he anticipated it would be open for general traffic before the end of

this year. The elaborate and complicated mechanism for working the locks is all operated by electricity from a centralised control, and the same power drives the towing locomotives. Recently five United States submarines spent four weeks in the upper chamber of the Gatun Locks, which was emptied so that the vessels could be cleaned and repaired. Afterwards they went through evolutions in the Gatun Lake, and were then towed back to Colon with the tender "Severn." This was, it is said, the first time the towing locomotives were used.

LITERATURE

Chen Sir Browner cried At night in Angles what shall become of one so much from me. *Marie d'Arbois de XX cap V*

"The Music of the Bible."

The late Sir John Stainer, composer of "The Crucifixion" and the "Sevenfold Amen," to name two of his most popular works, found time in his busy and useful life to write one or two books. Of these, perhaps the best known outside the limited world of students and professors is "The Music of the Bible." It was first published in 1879, and was made up very largely from contributions to a periodical called the *Bible Educator*. The work was well received, and has been for many years out of print. The new edition (Novello) has been brought up to date by the Rev. F. W. Galpin, a well-known authority on musical instruments, who can remember the publication of the original edition, and has kept in close touch with modern discoveries that have widened the field of Biblical research and thrown fresh light upon many matters formerly in dispute. Babylonia, Egypt, Arabia, Carthage, and Crete have yielded some of their secrets since Sir John Stainer wrote, and photographs of ancient sculpture and of actual instruments add considerably to the value of the new edition. The arrangement is simple and easy to follow. After a careful introduction, sections are given to stringed instruments—the kinnor or lyre, the harp, and the Greek lyre or kithros. Wind instruments are examined next—oboe and flute, organ, bagpipes, horns, and trumpets; and then the instruments of percussion—cymbals, rattles, and tambours. Of these old-time instruments the bagpipes are mentioned in the Book of Daniel, and have been wrongly translated into the Authorised Version as "dulcimer." The pipe was common in Asia, and terra-cotta figures playing on bagpipes were discovered some years ago at Susa in Persia. The date of these figures is set down at 800 B.C. There is an extremely interesting chapter on vocal music, treating of signs, accents, scales, melodies, and chants; and some valuable appendices, the last of which discusses the curious ram's horn known as the *shophar* and still sounded in every Jewish synagogue at certain seasons of the year. It is the blowing of the *shophar* that announces the termination of the great Fast of Atonement, and the same ancient instrument, so hard to manipulate and so limited in range, that is used at the Jewish New Year and at the subsequent Festival of Tabernacles. Mr. Galpin has done his share of the work with discretion, and largely in the form of supplementary

notes. He enjoys the advantage of knowledge that never came within Sir John Stainer's reach, and it speaks well for the study that went to the making of the first edition that there is so little in the views expressed to correct or modify. Not only close students of the Bible, but all who are interested in the earliest forms of music-making, will welcome the timely reprint of a book that was becoming rare

as "brilliant." The "Personal Recollections" of living men and women of eminence collected here do not amount to very much, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald being apparently the only one of them to have known Dickens well. Among the reprinted matter are selections from Mr. Swinburne's "Charles Dickens" and Mr. William de Morgan's Preface to "Our Mutual Friend"; while new contributions are O. Sack's on Dickens and London, one by Mr. Matz on Dickens and Reform, and an interesting little bit of newly discovered biography by Sir W. Robertson Nicoll. Altogether, a capital "Bookman extra."



FROM HUNTING BOW TO DULCIMER: A SUGGESTED ORDER OF THE EVOLUTION OF STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

"The playful twanging of the strings of [the primitive hunting bow] in idle moments most probably led to the construction of all [stringed] musical instruments." (a) is a hunting bow. (b) a primitive harp, (c) a naama. (d) a lute or guitar. (e) the first lyre. (f) a lute with larger resonance box. (g) a guitar. (h) a violin with indented sides. (i) a three-stringed viol. (k) a dulcimer.

From "The Music of the Bible," by John Stainer. With Notes by F. W. Galpin. Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Novello.

The "Bookman" Dickens Number The *Bookman* Special Dickens Number (Hodder and Stoughton) is a most ingenious compilation,

which the most recondite Dickens-lover can look through with pleasure and keep beside him with profit. Material for illustration was copious to the editor's hand, and material for the text he would, no doubt, have found forthcoming endlessly if desired. We are all followers of the cult nowadays, and most of us probably believe we could contribute something personal to the universal tribute. We do not know that on the pictorial side the choice could have been bettered. It was especially wise to include so many reproductions of photographs of Dickens himself. The text begins with Mr. Chesterton on Dickens, and closes with Mr. Alfred Noyes on Chesterton on Dickens. Mr. Noyes's essay, a reprinted *Bookman* review, is rightly referred to by the editor

DATING FROM 1500 TO 1000 B.C.: A POTTERY FIGURE, PROBABLY MINOAN, PLAYING A SHORT-NECKED LUTE.

The figure was found by Professor Petrie in a Goshen cemetery (Salt-el-Henna) and is now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. "The work is said to date from the eighteenth to the twentieth Egyptian dynasties (c. 1500-1000 B.C.) though it is a specimen of foreign art, probably Minoan or early Greek."

From "The Music of the Bible."

If proof were needed of the increasing interest taken in Asiatic peoples and affairs by Europe, it might be found in the compact volume, "An Official Guide to Eastern Asia: Vol. I.—Manchuria and Chosen," prepared by the Imperial Japanese Government Railways, Tokyo, Japan. Dealing chiefly with the transcontinental connections between Europe and Asia, and giving information about the ocean routes, this guide teems with facts and figures, travelling rates, hotel charges, maps and photographic views, and has a vocabulary and phrases in English, Russian, Chinese, and Japanese. The official information shows how comparatively cheap and easy to-day is a visit to these countries, for centuries inaccessible. Manchuria, Chosen, Japan proper, China proper, Farther India, and the South Sea Islands are included; and besides the old routes the book shows how the lately opened Siberian and Manchurian Railways convey passengers from Europe to Asia in two weeks. This Guide cannot fail to stimulate the interest of business men and capitalists in new and promising fields for the employment of money



STILL GIVING CALLS IN JEWISH SYNAGOGUES SAID TO BE IDENTICAL WITH THE TRUMPET FLOURISHES FORMERLY USED IN THE TEMPLE: SOUNDING THE SHOPHAR.

"The *shophar* (a word meaning 'bright' and referring to the brilliant and piercing tone) is now generally made out of the horn of a ram. . . . The *shophar* is blown in the synagogue on certain special occasions."

From "The Music of the Bible."



THE GREAT ANTIQUITY OF THE LYRE: THE INSTRUMENT SHOWN IN MINOAN ART OF 1400 B.C. "By the year 1400 B.C. it [the lyre] appears in the Minoan civilisation of Crete, for on a sarcophagus discovered at Aghia Triada it is figured in the hands of a Cretan performer with seven strings and an artistically shaped frame, whilst another man plays the double reed-pipe."

From "The Music of the Bible."



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ART NOTES.

OF all the exhibitions of drawings, prints and lithographs that might come out of way from Paris, none would be so powerfully attractive as the Steinlen Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries. Superior perhaps it is true, have a way of answering "Foulouise-Lautree" to anybody who says "Steinlen." Their man, obviously, has greater wit of touch and greater mastery of his own particular loose line; he has too, an infinitely greater brutality. Lautree is so consistently and grossly brutal that any exhibition of his work would necessarily be hateful to look upon. He was incapable of dealing with the perfectly honest subject; and though Steinlen is capable of most degrees of brutality, his range of vision also includes all degrees of honesty.

Forain, too, is a name often set against Steinlen, as if force and cruelty of line necessarily counted for more than goodwill. But Forain is monotonously distressing; he may be cruel out of pity for suffering, but the things most often seen on his page are oppression and vice and stupidity. In countless drawings Steinlen leaves out all three. The bustle of the streets when at closing time the shop-girls link arms for a homeward walk is gay in his cartoons; his washerwoman's only burden is often the great bundle at her sides; his school-children are happy and inconsequent; his crowd, in other words, is of every sort. He has as quick an eye for a simple workman as for a seedy anarchist, and though he knows all forms and shapes of degradation, he has never lost his appreciation of the good souls who jostle elbows with the disasters of the pavement.

At times Steinlen can be as frivolous as Willette. There is in this exhibition a lithograph of a girl waving her handkerchief from a high balcony with all the fluttering grace and charm of a Willette damsel. But Willette has been as strongly gripped by frivolity and prettiness as Forain has been gripped by squalor and distress. Both, in their two ways, are false to the general truth; and even if you amalgamate them you get the two extremes and nothing in between. Steinlen covers the whole range of modern life. The country priest, the tram-conductor, the grim restaurant-keeper of Montmartre, the young lovers of a Normandy village, the starving family of a



UNLUCKILY TOO LATE FOR THE ACADEMY: "IN WINTER'S GRIP,"

BY JOSEPH FARQUHARSON, A.R.A.

Mr. Joseph Farquharson, the well-known artist, who has exhibited at the Academy for many years, had a stroke of very bad luck this year. His pictures were, by accident, delivered at Burlington House after the official date, and consequently had to be rejected.

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garret in the dense heart of Paris, the student, the official, all these Steinlen has drawn to the life—all these, and all the rest besides! He is interesting because his own interest never flags—or, rather, because it has never flagged until quite recently. To his later drawing, unfortunately, he has admitted one kind of class prejudice—a class prejudice that ties him to a melancholy and starved-looking community. He now seeks to impress us with his sympathy for one type of unfortunate; but the result is much less potent than when he held a roving commission for the depicting of all sorts and conditions of life.

His appetite for variety never wholly obscured the important issues. You can no more look at a hundred or so of his *Gil Blas* cartoons without drawing your conclusions than you can take a 'bus-ride from Hyde Park Corner to Whitechapel without drawing conclusions. Having shown you everything, with a genius for refraining from violent emphasis, he inevitably makes two or three things very clear, just as the vast reality makes them clear. You cannot look at Steinlen without being wholly conscious of youth and age, innocence and sin, poverty and riches. But perhaps I do wrong in not mentioning the immortal cats! M. Anatole France adds a note to the catalogue, but very little to our knowledge of his friend. E. M.

Gala week at Bad Nauheim, with a series of special amusements, has been arranged to last from June 1 to 7. The Grand Ducal Administration is always at pains to please the many cosmopolitan visitors to this charming resort nestling in the foot-hills of the Taunus Range. The programme provides concerts in the woods and on the famous terrace, Venetian night fêtes, with the illumination of the lake, torchlight processions, and symphony concerts under the conductorship of Professor Hans Winderstein, and the co-operation of the well-known singer Madame Charles Cahier, of Munich. On the Friday there will be a window-dressing competition, and a concert in the streets of the town. On Saturday there is to be an al-fresco evening fête, with illumination of the famous Kurhaus Park, and fairy dances. A special Festival Concert, conducted by Professors Hans Winderstein and A. Mendelssohn, will conclude the "Nauheimer Woche."

To obtain a copy in colours—see below.

*The "Derby Day"*

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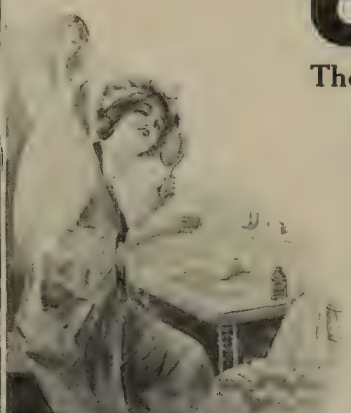
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"PLASTER SAINTS." AT THE COMEDY.

THE subject of Mr. Zangwill's new drama, "Plaster Saints," is, perhaps, not exactly the Nonconformist conscience, but it is, at any rate, that notion of a ministry of souls, that ideal of the "pastor" as above human weaknesses, which is more common amid Dissenters than amid Churchmen, and almost makes for hypocrisy. The Rev. Dr. Rodney Vaughan is a shining light of Nonconformity, and yet his wife is horrified to discover that he has got his former secretary "into trouble." In other words, the girl has left her employment to give birth to a child of which

The plot is easily explained, but it costs its inventor a plethora of rhetoric to expound, for Mr. Zangwill has not the knack of succinctness in dialogue. His characters are inevitably dithyrambic, inevitably deal in dialectic. Dr. Vaughan's, for instance, is an extraordinarily verbose part, and even so conscientious and practised an actor as Mr. Sass must find all his powers taxed never to forget a single one of his lines and to make so strenuous an effort as he does after consistency of characterisation, despite the minister's changes of front. Condolences are his desert, as well as congratulations. Miss Grace Lane again has a hard task set her in winning sympathy for a wife who is supposed to be implacably resolved on

her man's confessing his sin so long as he and she only are concerned, but is all for silence when her daughter's matrimonial prospects are affected. Such enslavement as hers to the conventions is hard to reconcile with rigid morality; but the actress's sincerity contrives to overcome the contradictions. Quite a crowd of artists whom we associate with the Play Actors—Miss Inez Bensusan, Mr. Harold Chapin, Miss Gillian Scaife, Mr. H. K. Aylliff among them—assist in the interpretation. It is only right that the society which introduced "The Melting Pot" should have a hand in recommending its successor.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

At the Annual General Meeting of the "Sanitas" Company held recently

at their Limehouse (London) factory—Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Chairman, presiding—the usual dividend of 7½ per cent. (which has been paid regularly for many years) was again declared, the sum of £3000 being placed to reserve account, £1000 to contingency account, and £2756 13s. 4d. carried forward. The chairman directed attention to the

very satisfactory increase which had taken place in the sales of the company's manufactures.

With the return of Whitsuntide, the New Palace Steamers, Ltd., once more announce their popular sailings. On Saturday, May 30, the *Royal Sovereign* will do the first run this season—leaving Old Swan Pier daily at 9 a.m., calling at Tilbury, Southend, Margate, and Ramsgate (Fridays in June excepted); while her sister ship, the *Koh-i-noor*, will commence the sailings to Deal and Dover on Sunday, July 5. The "Husbands' Boat" starts on Saturday, July 4, and will continue throughout the season. The fifteen-day circular tickets by the South Eastern and



WHERE THE WORLD WAS "SET FREE": THE VIEW FROM ABOVE BRISSAGO, LOOKING TOWARDS THE SWISS END OF LAKE MAGGIORE.

Brissago, a quaint little village on the western shore of Lake Maggiore, and one of the loveliest places of that lovely region, is becoming known as an ideal spot for a restful holiday. Among the craft on the lake are small Swiss and Italian war-vessels on the look out for smugglers. Brissago, it may be noted, is the spot chosen by Mr. H. G. Wells in his latest book, "The World Set Free," as the scene of the final world-peace concluded by the exhausted nations after the Armageddon of the twentieth century.—[Photograph by Büchi, Locarno.]

the popular preacher is the father. After denying his culpability recklessly, Dr. Vaughan admits his fault and proposes to make public acknowledgment; and then, because his wife changes her attitude, because he does not wish to spoil his daughter's chance of achieving a successful marriage, agrees to conceal his offence and continue his propagandism for certain good causes in layman's guise.

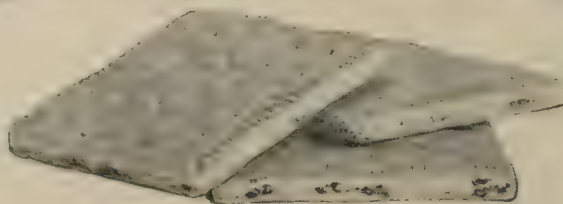


THE AMALFI OF THE ITALIAN LAKES: BRISSAGO, ON LAKE MAGGIORE—THE GRAND HOTEL AND MONTE LIMIDARIO.

The green slopes behind Brissago, with little villages nestling in their wooded folds, mount up to the heights of Monte Limidario. Brissago is close to Locarno, and can be reached in a quarter of an hour by the hotel motor-car, or in about half-an-hour by a lake steamer. The Grand Hotel is one of the best on the lakes. There are facilities for boating, bathing, and tennis, an English chapel, and all the requirements of a modern resort.

Photograph by Büchi, Locarno.

Chatham Railway, down by boat and back by rail, have again been arranged. Special arrangements are being made this season for parties, large and small, wishing to have the benefit of a full day on the water at a greatly reduced price (per head). Terms, to include the day's trip, hot luncheon, and lobster tea, will be quoted on application to 77, King William Street, E.C.



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LADIES' PAGE.

A FEATURE of the Season is the revival in dancing; people are now interested not only in watching the professional stage-dancer of either sex, but in taking that actual personal exercise in this way which is so surprising to Easterns. Indians and Japanese alike express candid astonishment at the European practice of rushing about in ball-rooms in vigorous but strictly rhythmical movement. To the Oriental mind, dancing is something that should be professionally done only, to amuse the host and guests looking on. They cannot comprehend men and women dancing as partners, except as a scheme for flirting! The Japanese artist, Yoshio Markino, who writes so amusingly in English, recounts that he was frankly amazed when his host on his arrival here, who was "an old man of about sixty," stated that he was going to a ball, and that he was going because he loved dancing. "And with whom do you dance?" the Japanese inquired; "with your own wife, or with some other old man?" To which the English gentleman drily replied: "Not quite necessarily," and explained that he preferred dancing with girls; whereupon the Oriental comments—"What a madly flirting nation they are, these English! They flirt until they die."

To know the sensation of the pure pleasure of graceful, measured movement, however, is enough for those who dance well; and if balls seemed out of favour with young men for some time, it was chiefly owing to their neglected early education in this respect. For some seasons past there has been an obvious reaction in favour of this exercise, and now there are as many eager dancing boys as there are girls at balls. The Prince of Wales is a very good dancer, and danced nearly the whole programme at the State balls last year. In this he follows the example of his father; all sailors can dance, and the King was no exception. One of his Colonial hostesses has recently recounted that the sailor Prince said quietly to her—"Couldn't we cut the dinner a bit, and get to the dancing sooner?" In the youthful Court that is now growing up, dancing obviously will be increasingly favoured, and mothers should have their little sons taught betimes, to save them from being "out of it" or awkward and ill at ease in a few years' time. Dancing was commended by Plato so warmly that he proposed schools for it at the public expense; Locke, in his great work on education, commends dancing as a branch of it; and of course we know that King David led the dance in person—high authority!

Dress is a great hindrance or help in dancing, and the present style, with a skirt not too narrow for movement and yet not wide enough to catch the ankles and hamper the steps, is very favourable for enjoyment in dancing. Though dinner-gowns are very often provided with narrow loose trains, it is the fashion to have dancing-frocks quite short. Simplicity rules in the make; supple satin in most cases forms the sheath foundation, and soft draperies



THE POPULARITY OF PLAID.

The above is a smart walking dress in the popular "chess-board" plaid, with Medici collar and belt and sash bows in black satin. The hat is of black straw with wings.

of most beautiful vaporous tissue are applied thereupon. Three flounces of about equal depth, very fully pleated, but of so soft a fabric as to fall close to the figure while still, form one favourite method of applying the drapery. Again, the "lamp-shade" tunic is successful when beheld in the light and swirling reality of tulle or chiffon, as it may not appear in the fixed lines of a drawing. An effective gown that I saw lately was in black soft satin (for black is now permitted in the ball-room) draped with two flounces of black tulle, each edged with a narrow line of jet. On the skirt, falling from under the lower flounce and visible through it, were chains of jet irregularly looped, and similar chains formed the whole visible means of support for the corsage over the shoulders, as there was no vestige of sleeve; draperies of tulle on a scant foundation of folded satin constructed the corsage, which was closed below the middle of the figure by a huge magenta rose; in the hair, a black and a magenta osprey stood out in reverse directions.

Another smart ball-dress was of pink tulle sprinkled over with simili diamonds, and put on the skirt in three-tiered pleated flounces; the corsage was like a little coat of heavy guipure lace embroidered with amethysts, diamonds, and gold. This was fitting over the hips and up to the shoulders behind, cut well away in front, and just carried; as it were, on a wide band of pansy-coloured velvet across the front of the figure, whence narrow bretelles of mingled pink and pansy-coloured tulle narrowly covered the point of the shoulders. Then a long but very narrow stole of the purple velvet fell from beneath the shoulders and was weighted near the knees behind with a big gold gland, and a line of the jewelled embroidery. There is so much ease, such a looseness of general effect in the application of the fragile chiffons, nions, crêpes, and tulle employed that description is difficult, and the main idea is to give an air of careless arrangement and lack of stiffness, especially to the dance frocks of girls.

More complex was a gown made for a wealthy woman nearing middle-age for her own dance. The fabric was a rich brocade, the ground pale blue, the pattern, roses and leaves in silver. It was very supple, nevertheless, and draped gracefully for the skirt; a very narrow train fell from the waist, loose from about the middle of the skirt, so that it could be held up while dancing. There was a deep belt of dark-blue velvet, and from this pleatings of silver lace were carried to build a kimono sleeve and corsage; then the clou of the whole was a Cavalier cape of fine old Brussels lace slung ingeniously from each shoulder, weighted with a rich gold-and-diamond embroidery—the first appearance that I have noted of the popular cape effect on evening-dress; it was drawn down behind between the shoulders, and caught on at the bust on either side in front. For the débutante daughter of the same lady was a charming frock of shell-pink taffetas covered from knee to feet with a froth of tiny flouncelets of chiffon in the same colour, and having paniers of the chiffon outlined with moss roses. FILOMENA.

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1914



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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of Miss MARY SILICK, of 6, Claremont Place, Newcastle, who died on March 29, is proved by Miss Annie Graham, Mrs. Mary E. F. Holnbowska, and Robert Watson Cooper, the value of the property being £57,151. The testatrix gives £2000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £1500 to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; £1000 to the Northern Counties Orphan Asylum; £500 to the Irish Church Mission, the Open Air Mission, John Street, W.C., the Newcastle City Mission, and the Northern Counties Society for Granting Annuities to Governesses and Ladies in Reduced Circumstances; £250 each to the Invalid Loan Society, and the Indigent and Sick Society, Newcastle; £200 to the Ragged and Industrial School, Newcastle; other legacies; and the residue to her cousins Mary Wardroper and Anne Graham.

The will of Sir HENRY RAWLINS PIPON SCHOOLERS, of Queens Mead, Farnborough, who died on Dec. 17, is proved by the widow, and the value of the estate sworn at

£27,722, all of which he leaves to his wife for life and then for his two daughters.

The will and codicil of Miss ISABELLA ELEANORA HENDERSON, of 17, Chesham Place, S.W., who died March 24, have been proved by the Public Trustee, the value of the estate being £76,247 11s. 1d. She bequeaths £20,000 to the children of her brother Robert;

£25,000 to the children of her brother John; £2000 to her niece Florence Emily Henderson; a few small legacies; and the residue to her nephews Neville Meyrick Henderson and Reginald George Henderson.

Since the twelfth century, when Damascus was renowned for figured silk, the name "damask" seems to have been applied to any fabric having an ornamental design or pattern woven into it on the loom. There are silk, woolen, cotton, and linen damasks. The seat of the linen damask industry in the British Isles is Belfast, where is established that well-known firm, Robinson and Cleaver, who supply linens to the royal families of Europe. The new damask designs just sent out from the looms show a wealth of decorative and artistic treatment. The unfailing quality of Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver's linens has placed the firm high in the estimation of housewives all the world over.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Mulford Lane, Strand, W.C.

C WILLING (Philadelphia).—Many thanks for cutting and pamphlet.

F G GRAHAM (Nottingham).—We are sorry you are dissatisfied with the problem, but unfortunately you have not solved it.

H J M.—We are glad to hear from you again, but we are disappointed to find nothing enclosed.

J FOWLER.—We are sorry we have no space to give more than one at a time.

E CORNER.—The book is out of print, but you may, perhaps, get a copy from Mr. Hollings, Great Turnstile, Holborn, E.C.

K, CIVEN, MERRIMAN (Hamilton, Canada).—Here is the solution: 1. B to K 2nd, K to Q 5th 7 2. B to Kt sq, K to K 5th: 3. K to B 3rd (dis. ch) and mate.

PROBLEM No. 3654.—By A. M. SPARKE.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3651.—By W. H. TAYLOR.

WHITE.

1. Kt to Kt 7th K to Q 4th
2. Q to B 6th (ch) K to B 5th
3. Q Mates.

If Black play 1. K to Q 5th, 2. Q to Q 2nd (ch): if 1. K to B 6th, 2. Q to B 2nd (ch); if 1. K to Kt 5th, 2. Q to Q 2nd; and if 1. P to Kt 5th; then 2. Q to K 5th, and mate next move.

The appearance of Mr. Blackburne in the St. Petersburg Tournament was perhaps a little provocative of criticism by English chess-players, but only on account of the difference of his play to-day from that of his prime. The feeling of his Russian hosts, however, towards him is indicated by the following letter which we quote from the *Field*—

St. Petersburg, May 9, 1914.

Dear Sir,—A whole generation of chess-players in Russia have educated themselves, so to speak, and formed their taste in studying the brilliant games you played when you (with perhaps Zukertort and Winawer) were, after Steinitz, the greatest master of chess in the world.

As it is only at the age of seventy-two that you have at last honoured us by a visit to Russia, at the decline of your glorious career, which has already

lasted fifty-four years, when the interest of the public is at present aroused by the play of "the younger generation," some of your admirers wished to present you with a little souvenir of your visit to St. Petersburg.

Not having had time to choose anything and order it, however, the latter respectfully beg you to allow them to replace the souvenir by its modest value and that you will accept it by the intermediary of, Dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

The members of the St. Petersburg Chess Club.

J. Sosnitsky, Vice-President of the St. Petersburg Chess Society.
P. P. Sabouroff, President of the Committee of the All-Russian Chess Society.

To J. H. Blackburne, Esq.

At the moment of writing the result of the St. Petersburg Tournament is not fully decided, but the probability is that Lasker is first and Capablanca second. The Cuban master evidently felt the strain of the contest and fell off towards the end. The only noteworthy features were the advance of Alekhin, the young Russian justifying the high expectations formed of his skill; and the collapse of Rubinstein, the challenger for the Championship.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played in the St. Petersburg Tournament, between

Messrs. BLACKBURNE and NIEMZOWITSCH

(Irregular Opening.)

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. N.) | WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. N.) |
| 1. P to K 3rd. | P to Q 3rd. | 19. P to Q R 3rd. | P to Q Kt 4th. |
| 2. P to K B 4th. | P to K 4th. | 20. Q R to Q sq. | Q R to Kt sq. |
| 3. P takes P. | P takes P. | 21. R to Q 2nd. | P to Kt 5th. |

This is probably playing his opponent's game. White means to get out of the books, and to obtain a clear file for his Rook so soon must be to his advantage.

4. Kt to Q B 3rd.
5. P to K 4th.
6. Kt to B 3rd.
7. P to Q 3rd.
8. B to K 3rd.
9. Q to Q 2nd.
10. B to K 2nd.
11. Castles K R.
12. Kt to Q sq.

Here is a touch of the master's hand. Recognising the weakness of Black's position, he concentrated the whole of his force in an attack on the King.

13. P to B 3rd.
14. Q takes Kt.
15. Kt to R 4th.
16. Kt to B 5th.
17. P to Kt 4th.
18. Kt to B 2nd.

There is a suspicion of clock-pressure in this counter-attack for all it is really worth. Under some circumstances it might have required serious attention, but White has so well guarded his flank that no diversion of his intentions seems possible.

One of the English veteran's "little bits of Morphy."

22. R P takes P.
23. P to B 4th.
24. Q to B 3rd.
25. P to Kt 5th.
26. Kt to Kt 4th.

If now Q to R 5th leaves the advantage with Black.

27. Kt takes B P.
28. Q to B 2nd.
29. Kt takes R.
30. B takes Kt.
31. P takes P.
32. R to K sq.
33. Q to R 4th.

An excellent reply, as his K B P cannot be taken with impunity by either Queen or Bishop.

34. R to K B 2nd.
35. Q to Kt 4th.
36. R takes R.
37. R to K 2nd.
38. R to K 6th.
39. P to Kt 6th.
40. R takes P.
41. Q to Kt 3rd.
42. R to Kt 4th.

A fine game by White, boldly played, and admirably carried through; worthy of his palmist days.



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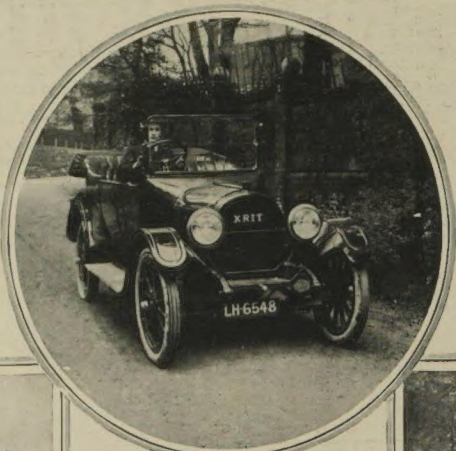
Alcohol for Motor Fuel. Judging by the statements made at a luncheon given last week by the Alcohol Fuel Committee of the Imperial Motor Transport Council, a fair amount of progress is already being made in the matter of adapting alcohol for use as motor fuel. By this I do not mean so much that the technical problems connected with its use are in a fair way towards solution (though it has been pretty well established that the difficulties are not quite as great as were at one time imagined), as that the recognition is beginning to dawn in responsible quarters that a fuel derived from vegetable sources holds out the greatest hope of supplying a permanent answer to the complaints of a dearth of motor fuel, and that, necessarily, the time is fast drawing near when there must be a removal of the present restrictions which entirely put alcohol out of court as a commercially possible substitute for petroleum or coal spirit. At present the main difficulty of the Committee is that of finance, and I understand that an appeal is to be made to the motoring public for money to enable it to carry on its propaganda and to conduct the necessary technical

essential. The first question naturally suggested would be one as to whether alcohol could take the place of other fuels; and at present the reply must, of course, be that there are not a dozen engines in the country capable

on its own account, at any rate. That work must be done by an entirely independent investigating body, which already has its being in the shape of the Alcohol Fuel Committee. When the time comes for the appeal for money to carry out the work I have indicated, it is to be hoped that the response will be a generous one.

Coal-Spirit Prospects.

While I think that, so far as a really permanent solution of the fuel problem is concerned, alcohol holds out by far the best prospects, it will not do to neglect the possibilities of motor spirit obtained from coal or shale. I hear that a large and very influential group has seriously taken the matter in hand, and that before long we may expect to hear of some very large developments. This matter of the production of light spirit from low-grade coal by a low temperature distillation process has appealed to me very strongly since I investigated the Del Monte process a year ago, and I believe that it has possibilities which have not yet been properly realised. I believe that before very long—within the next two years, perhaps—the production of such a spirit will have reached proportions which will make it a serious rival of petrol. Indeed, one authority



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TOURING-CAR OUTSIDE SIR WILLIAM
LEVER'S HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD.

of running successfully on the vegetable spirit. That means that before anything else is done we must have motors which are properly designed for the use of alcohol—or rather, a settled type which can be pointed to as the motor of the future if alcohol is really to take the place of other fuels. It might be suggested that the necessary experimental work is a matter for the motor trade to carry out, but I do not think this is the case. The trade's business is to supply the thing that is required at the moment.

It is supplying engines suitable for running on coal or petroleum spirit, and, at the moment, there is no immediate prospect of a shortage of these two fuels. Therefore, the motor trade would scarcely be justified in branching off into experimental work of the kind indicated—



RECENTLY SUPPLIED TO LORD SANDYS: A 1914 16-H.P. DARRACQ
LIMOUSINE-LANDAULETTE DE LUXE.

The body was constructed at Messrs. A. Darracq and Co.'s works at Fulham, and the car was supplied from their new West-End show-rooms at 250, New Bond Street. The equipment includes a C.A.V. dynamo lighting-set.

experimental work which will have to be done before the Government can be approached on the question of Excise. Obviously, it would be futile to ask for the removal of restrictions on behalf of a fuel which, at the present moment, cannot be used in quantities to make fresh legislation



RECENTLY SUPPLIED TO SEÑOR MARTINEZ DE HOZ: A 20-30-H.P.
HOTCHKISS LIMOUSINE-LANDAULETTE.

Señor Martinez de Hoz, the purchaser of last year's Derby sensation, Craganour, bought the above car after many trials and much expert advice. He required one of the best make, and fit to cope with the bad roads of the Argentine.

with whom I have discussed the matter went so far as to prophesy that within that time the producers of the petroleum spirit would be feeling the competition of the shale spirit to an extent which would force them to embark upon a rate war. In the ordinary way, the prospect of

(Continued overleaf.)

Unapproachable

for its quietness on the level, power on hills and restful comfort on any roads, with complete immunity from wearisome vibration at whatever speed. There is no better accessory to the "best of games" than this best of cars.

INVINCIBLE
TALBOT

12 h.p., 15-20 h.p., 20-30 h.p., 20-40 h.p. (six-cyl.) and 25-50 h.p. Models

CLEMENT TALBOT LTD.,
Automobile Engineers and Manufacturers,
BARLBY ROAD, N. KENSINGTON,
LONDON, W.

Catalogue
on request

AUSTIN SERVICE

IF you are an Austin owner look out for the car with *the big white diamond*. It is driven by an Austin official, who is at your service whenever you need help on the road. We are rapidly appointing a number of depots at Austin agencies, in the principal towns, as headquarters, where the Austin representative will be stationed at all times (with the exception of such times when he is touring the district), so that Austin owners can obtain expert advice or assistance whenever they need either. Austin Service is the foundation of our fixed policy of not only building the finest cars at moderate prices, but of affording purchasers complete satisfaction at all times. For this reason, as well as for our reputation's sake, we have formed a Service for Owners, of which the above is only a brief outline. A leaflet giving further particulars will gladly be forwarded on request, and we shall be pleased to answer enquiries from owners.

THE BIG WHITE
DIAMOND IS
THE SIGN OF
AUSTIN SERVICE



MODELS:

Chassis, with tyres,
and detachable wheels
10 h.p. - £260
20 h.p. - £375
30 h.p. - £550
Delivery at Works

THE AUSTIN MOTOR CO. (1914), Ltd.
LONGBRIDGE WORKS, NORTHFIELD, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON: 479-483, OXFORD STREET (near Marble Arch), W.
Depots at PARIS, MANCHESTER, and NORWICH.
Sub-Depots at OXFORD, EXETER, and TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Automobile Association & Motor Union.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The Committee have instituted a

Light Car Membership

which applies to

Two (or) Seated Cars—Owner Driven
Maximum Treasury Rating 11.9 H.P. (Tax not exceeding 3 Gns.)

Subscription £1 1s. 0d. per annum.

All present Members who qualify for Light Car Membership should apply to the A.A. & M.U. Cash Department, 7, New Coventry Street, London, W.C. for a FORM to be filled up and returned, together with their present Car Badges, in exchange for which a new Light Car Badge will be issued FREE OF CHARGE.
W. JOYNSON-HICKS, Chairman. STENSON COOKS, Secretary.

FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH & BREATH

Prevents the decay of the TEETH.
Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.
Delicious to the Taste.
Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER only,

Put up in Glass Jars, price 1s.
Prepared only by THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO. LTD.,
35 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.


FOX'S FRAMES
FOR UMBRELLAS & SUNSHADES

WHEN YOU BUY AN
UMBRELLA
OR **SUNSHADE**

Always open it
and look for the Trade Marks
on the Frame.

Don't judge by the Handle only,
the Frame is the Vital Part.

After a test of 60 years
FOX'S FRAMES
are still the best in the world.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

S. FOX & CO. LIMITED PARAGON

WILDUNGEN
SPA.

1,000 feet above sea level, charmingly situated, surrounded by mountains and splendid forests. This rapidly rising German Spa is renowned owing to its special advantages as a health resort for all suffering from Kidney and Bladder trouble, Gravel, Gout, Calculus and loss of Albumen.—14,664 visitors in 1913.

ROYAL BATH HOTEL, and twelve first-class Hotels.

THE FINEST GOLF LINKS ON
THE CONTINENT.Theatre, Tennis, Shooting,
Orchestral Band, Dancing.

SEASON—MAY TO OCTOBER.

For home treatment the waters can be obtained from INGRAM & ROYLE, 45, Belvedere Road, London, S.E.

Descriptive "Wildungen" Booklet will be sent post free upon application to the

WILDUNGEN ENQUIRY OFFICES,
23, Old Jewry, London, E.C.Hooping—
CROUP
CoughThe Celebrated Effective
Cure without
Internal Medicine.

ROCHE'S

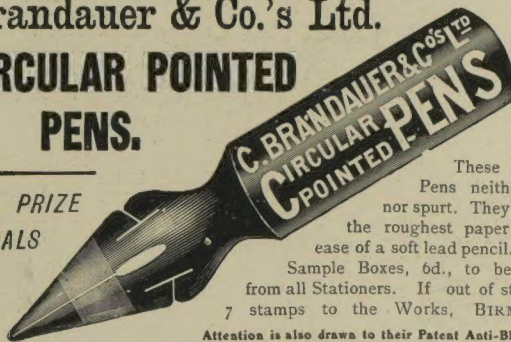
Herbal Embrocation
will also be found very efficacious in cases of
BRONCHITIS LUMBAGO, AND
RHEUMATISM.Price 4/6. Of all Chemists.
London—Edwards, 257, Queen Victoria St. Montreal—Lymans,
Ltd., St. Paul St. New York—Fausset & Co., 99, Beekman St.
Paris—Roberts & Co., 5, Rue de la Paix.

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

"CANADIAN
CLUB" WHISKYWITH A CHARACTER OF ITS OWN—TRY IT
Age guaranteed by
Canadian Government
Sold the
World over
DISTILLERY ESTABLISHED 1858.

London Office 20 Cockspur Street S.W.

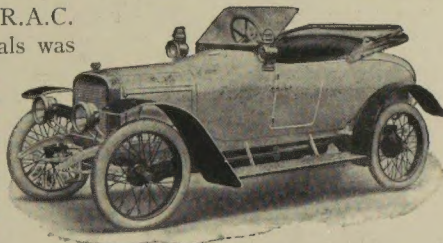
C. Brandauer & Co.'s Ltd.

CIRCULAR POINTED
PENS.SEVEN PRIZE
MEDALSThese series of
Pens neither scratch
nor spurt. They glide over
the roughest paper with the
ease of a soft lead pencil. Assorted
Sample Boxes, 6d., to be obtained
from all Stationers. If out of stock, send
7 stamps to the Works, BIRMINGHAM.

Attention is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Blotting Series.

London Warehouse: 124, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.

The 9 h.p. 4-cyl. Morgan-Adler Carette

which ran throughout the R.A.C.
Light Car Reliability Trials wasabsolutely standard in every
detail and exactly similar to
those giving sterling service
to private owners and now being
delivered. No special gears or
radiator were fitted, and the
car, fully loaded, climbed with
ease the whole of the eleven
severe test hills selected.PREVIOUS LONDON-EXETER Run, December, 1913. Winner of the GOLD MEDAL.
SUCCESSSES: LONDON-LAND'S END Run, April, 1914. Winner of the CUP (the Highest Honour).

Morgan & Co. Ltd.

127, LONG ACRE, W.C. & 10, OLD BOND ST. W.


CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

A DELBODEN (Switz.)—NEVADA PALACE (1500 ft. Win.
Sport—own Ice Rinks. Highest order. Write for Prospectus.BADEN-BADEN.—HOTEL BELLEVUE.
First-class; within own large Park. 23 private suites, with
bath. Prosp. Foreign Resorts, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.BADEN-BADEN.—HOTEL ZÄHRINGER
HOT. First-class family house. Own thermal bath-house. Large
garden. Prosp. Foreign Resorts, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.COLOGNE on Rhine.—CITY HOTEL. New 1st class
house; opposite station. Hot and cold water every room. Moderate
charges. Illus. Pros. Foreign Resorts, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.FREIBURG (Black Forest) ZÄHRINGER HOF
First-class Hotel. Facing Station. Prosp. 1, Southampton Row.

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.

Goddard's
Plate Powder

Sold everywhere 6d. 1/2 2/6 & 4/6.



Poudre d'Amour

FOR THE COMPLEXION
AND TOILET
ALSO FOR THE NURSERY
AND ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN
HYGIENIC & PREPARED WITH
PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS
* AT ALL *
PERFUMERS, CHEMISTS &c.
WHOLESALE ONLY OF BROWNE & SONS LTD LONDON

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE

● ADDING MACHINE
IN THE WORLD

SUITABLE FOR

ANY COUNTRY,

ANY COINAGE,

ANY WEIGHT.

BEAUTIFULLY CONSTRUCTED,
STRONG AND ACCURATE,
AUTOMATIC ZERO.

£2 : 2 : 0

A post-card will bring
full particulars.Sold by all Stationers,
and byArmy & Navy Stores, Newton & Co., Harrods, LONDON.
T. Mason, DUBLIN. Rigold & Bergmann, BOMBAY. John
Little & Sons, Ltd., SINGAPORE; or direct of B.C.R., Ltd.,
1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, LONDON, E.C.An Absolute
NecessityFor all who wish to Nourish
and Preserve their HAIR is
to avoid preparations which
contain lead, spirit, or other
dangerous ingredients, and
to useRowland's
Macassar
Oilwhich is guaranteed free from any deleterious
compounds, and as it penetrates to the roots,
will replace the loss of the natural oil in the
Hair, the want of which causes Baldness. Prepared
in a Golden colour for fair hair. Sold in
3/6, 7/6, and 10/6 bottles, by Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

THE "GRAND" GARDEN ROLLER.

Manufactured by NO. 01. PLEASE WRITE FOR
CATALOGUE.NEWTON,
CHAMBERS
& Co., LTD.
Established 1799Thorncliffe Ironworks,
Near SHEFFIELD.Painted in Colours
and Well Finished

MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ANY IRONMONGER.

SIZES.		WEIGHTS.		PRICES.	
Diam.	Width.	Cwt.	qrs.	lb.	£ s. d.
14 in.	by 14 in.	1	2	23	9 12 6
16 "	" 16 "	2	0	4	9 12 6
18 "	" 18 "	3	1	10	9 12 6
20 "	" 20 "	3	0	25	9 12 6
22 "	" 22 "	3	3	25	9 12 6
24 "	" 24 "	4	3	2	9 12 6
26 "	" 26 "	6	3	0	9 12 6
28 "	" 28 "	7	3	15	9 12 6



**Famous
GRANDE CHARTREUSE
Liqueurs**

YELLOW.



NOT A BEETLE
lives—once
it comes into
proper contact
with
KEATING'S
KEATING'S
POWDER

Tins 3/6 6/1/-

Continued.
these "cutting" campaigns is one from which to shrink, because, although they may be of present benefit to the consumer, the latter inevitably pays through the nose in the end. In this matter, however, it would be quite refreshing to be able to buy our petrol at something like the old prices, even with the knowledge that at some time in the future we should have to repay the difference with interest.

In the Matter of the Second-Hand Car.

Messrs. Ariel Motors have written to me on the subject of the many misleading advertisements of second-hand cars which appear in the pages of the journals devoted to motoring. They ask if it would not be possible for some steps to be taken to put an end to an abuse which often leads prospective buyers to undertake long journeys to inspect cars which, in the end, are too often found to have been grossly misrepresented. A case

be a car which had been supplied in March 1912! The suggestion is made that in all such advertisements the car number should be given, thus enabling the prospective buyer to communicate with the manufacturers beforehand for the particulars of the car, when supplied, and so forth. As an abstract idea, this is excellent; but I am not altogether sure that it would work in practice. As a rule, manufacturers are exceedingly good in affording information of the kind indicated, but if every prospective buyer of a second-hand vehicle were to write requesting the pedigree of that particular car they would have to institute a separate department to deal with these inquiries, which would really be asking too much. My own idea of the best way to proceed in these matters is that the services of a qualified expert should be invoked to examine and report upon the car offered before the prospective buyer himself embarks upon a long journey on his own account.

If the preliminary report is favourable, then the intending purchaser may consider himself justified in going further with the matter. If not, then there is only one obvious thing to be done.

Dunlops in the Tourist Trophy. The Dunlop scored heavily in the recent race for the Senior Tourist Trophy in the Isle of Man. The winner, C. C. Pullin (Rudge), and H. R. Davies (Sunbeam), who was second, both used Dunlops; and the first amateur to finish, G. Boyton (Triumph), also used them on his mount.

An Avon Success. In the race for the Junior Tourist Trophy the Avon tyre scored a notable success, for the A.J.S. team, which finished first, second, fourth, and sixth, were all fitted with tyres of this make.

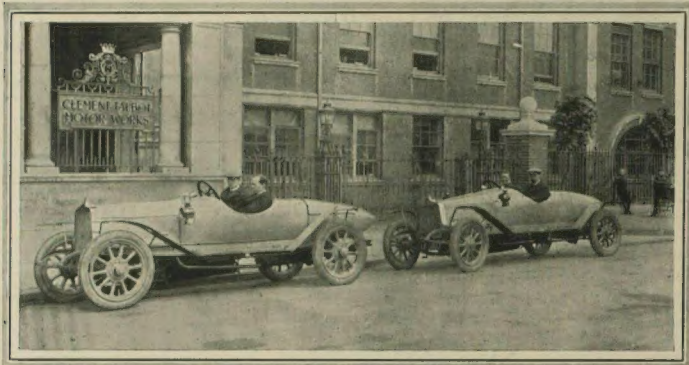
MISCELLANEOUS.

MANY of the papers have been stating recently that there is a famine in lawn-tennis balls, through the sudden advent of summer and the growing popularity of the game. Evidences of this increased demand were soon felt by the Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. owing to the high reputation of their manufacture, and they took immediate steps to cope with it. Their capacious and up-to-date Tennis Ball Factory and staff of expert operators have been working day and night, and they are now in a position to meet any demands that may arise. Nearly 10,000 essays were submitted in the competition amongst school-children for essays on "First-Aid," organised by Messrs. C. E. Fulford, Ltd., proprietors of Zam-Buk. The standard of merit was higher in the case of girls than boys. The essay which secured most marks was written by Miss Mildred Swinscoe, aged 13, of the Berry Brow Council School, Huddersfield. The Silver Cup awarded to the teacher whose scholars displayed the best average knowledge of "First-Aid," was won by Miss M. E. Barnes, assistant mistress of the Manor Road Girls' School, West Ham.



A TROPHY FOR LONDON REGIMENTS: A SILVER TANKARD PRESENTED BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" TO THE LONDON DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING.

This solid silver tankard is one of the trophies presented by the Proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph" for a marching and shooting competition between teams of Household Cavalry, Battalions of Foot Guards, and Territorials. The trophies were made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., of 112, Regent Street, London, W.



INVINCIBLE AS EVER: TWO TALBOT CARS VICTORIOUS IN THE ASTON HILL CLIMB.

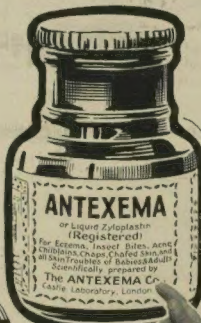
The front car is the 25-50-h.p. Talbot which made the fastest time in the recent Aston Hill Climb. The other is the 20-30-h.p. Talbot which made the second fastest time and the best formula score of the day.

is quoted in which the firm who write to me inspected, on behalf of a client, a car which had been repeatedly advertised as a brand-new 1913 model, whereas it turned out to

be a car which had been supplied in March 1912! The suggestion is made that in all such advertisements the car number should be given, thus enabling the prospective buyer to communicate with the manufacturers beforehand for the particulars of the car, when supplied, and so forth. As an abstract idea, this is excellent; but I am not altogether sure that it would work in practice. As a rule, manufacturers are exceedingly good in affording information of the kind indicated, but if every prospective buyer of a second-hand vehicle were to write requesting the pedigree of that particular car they would have to institute a separate department to deal with these inquiries, which would really be asking too much. My own idea of the best way to proceed in these matters is that the services of a qualified expert should be invoked to examine and report upon the car offered before the prospective buyer himself embarks upon a long journey on his own account.

Important to

Skin Sufferers



Look Smart and Succeed in Life

To succeed in business or society nowadays you must look smart and up-to-date. A skin disfigured by rash, eczema or face spots is injurious to one's prospects. When a business appointment or promotion is under discussion, and two candidates are equal in merit, the prize inevitably goes to the clear-skinned and healthy-looking. The same in society; a spotless skin wins the popular vote. Medical science has now made it possible for all to have a healthy skin. Sufferers from eczema, pimples, bad hands, rashes, eruptions, or facial troubles should know their misery is quite unnecessary, for Antexema cures every skin illness, and quickly removes every trace of trouble.

Does your skin recommend you?

If not, obtain a bottle of Antexema immediately and begin using it without delay. Your cure starts the moment it is applied, and every day you use it you will notice an improvement in the appearance of your skin.

Antexema is non-greasy and is isible on the skin, and is an absolutely unique remedy which succeeds after everything else has failed. Most skin troubles are accompanied by incessant, maddening irritation, but Antexema stops that instantly. The first application gives soothing, cooling ease and freedom from discomfort

until at last nothing remains of your former complaint but its memory. Equally good for the various skin ailments of children.

You really must use Antexema. You will never be cured till you do so. The longer you delay, the worse your trouble will become, and the greater your discomfort, disfigurement and humiliation. Therefore get Antexema at once for it recommends itself far more strongly than we can.

Antexema conquers every Skin Illness

Do your duty to your skin and get Antexema to-day. Supplied by all chemists and stores everywhere. Also of Boots Cash Chemists, Army & Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrod's, Selfridges', Whiteley's, Parke's, Taylor's Drug Co., Timothy White's, and Lewis & Burrows' at 1/1½ and 2/9 per bottle, or direct, post free, 1/3 and 2/9 from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. Also in India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and the whole of Europe.

Antexema
CURES EVERY SKIN ILLNESS

HERALDIC STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Designed and Executed.
Armorial Bearings Carved on Wood & Stone.
Memorial Brasses and Tablets.
Book Plates in all styles, engraved or by Photo Process from Sketches.
Heraldry, English and Foreign.
Armorial Shields, Wood or Metal.
Researches—Heraldic, Genealogical, Historical, and Antiquarian.
CULLETON, 92, Piccadilly, London.

HOTEL

MONTANA

OPENED IN 1910.

LUCERNE SWITZERLAND.

Free from dust and noise, 120 feet above Lake, reached by private Funicular or beautiful road from opposite the famous Tennis Courts, and Electric Trams. Grand View of Lake and Mountains.

No more Ugly Ears

Why allow your child to be annoyed in later life by outstanding ears, when you can easily prevent it now? Get the Claxton Ear-Cap, and let it be worn in the nursery and during sleep, and any tendency to ugly ears will soon be corrected. The pressure exerted is imperceptible, but effective, and the cartilages of the ear are gently moulded, and well-placed ears in adult life are assured. The



Claxton Ear-Cap

also prevents the hair tangling during sleep and causes the child to breathe through the nose instead of the mouth, which is so common a cause of chest and throat troubles. The Claxton Ear-Cap is made in twenty-one sizes, is anatomically correct, and does not restrict the circulation. Patronised by the nobility and gentry, and recommended by doctors and nurses. Make no mistake. You must get the Claxton Ear-Cap. Cheap and nasty imitations are no good. In ordering, send measurements round head just above ears, and also over head, from lobe to lobe of ears. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or ear-cap exchanged. Forward remittance for 4/- to I. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W., or the leading stores can obtain them for you.

FRAZERS TABLETS

Is your blood pure and your skin healthy? Or are you constipated, headachy, and out-of-sorts? If so, get Frazer's Tablets. Clear away boils and blotches, cure rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, and regulate the system. Pleasant to take, and children like them. Of all chemists, 1/4, or post free 1/3 from Frazer's Tablets, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W.

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Cansisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oldmen, &c. Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.